The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1894. NO. 42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m.. Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	a m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 18	9 16	6 20	Robertsdale	8 09	11 45	2 04
1 28	9 26	6 30	Cook's	7 57	11 33	1 54
1 41	9 39	6 43	Cole's	7 43	11 20	1 31
2 06	10 09	7 13	Saltillo	7 03	10 50	1 01
2 13	10 16	7 20	Three Springs	6 55	10 42	12 54
2 25	10 29	7 33	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	12 42
		7 46 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 51p		
2 38	10 42	7 56			9 58	12 25
2 53	10 58	8 02	Shirley	6 35	9 42	12 10
3 00	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	6 28	9 34	12 03
3 14	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 15	9 20	11 50

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 3.50, P. M., Cook's, 4.00, Cole's, 4.13, Saltillo, 4.38, Three Springs, 4.45, Beersville, 4.58, Rockhill, 5.11, Shirley, 5.26, Aughwick, 5.33; arrive Mt. Union, 5.47, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.13, Shirley, 4.20, Rockhill, 4.36, Beersville, 4.48, Three Springs, 5.10, Saltillo, 5.17, Cole's, 5.47, Cook's, 5.59; arrive Robertsdale, 6.12, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
611	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashnio, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE
Philapeldhia, Pa,

THE ONLY HOPE.

Changeful is the voice of Nature,
Changeful are the months and years;
Changeful are our lives, now chequered
First with smiles and then with tears.
Sad to us this ever changing,
And not only sad but strange
That the whole of life's great drama
Should be one unceasing change.

Changeful are the soft moon's phases,
Ocean's billows wax and wane,
And the gorgeous clouds of sunset
Never twice are just the same;
Brilliant stars oft speak and vanish
Into depths of chaos dark,
Leaving in their unknown pathway
Not the faintest glimmering spark.

But, not all is going, going;
One is ever faithful, true—
The same Jesus, now in Heaven,
Interceding there for you,
This same Jesus—He Our Brother;
He, our Master, Shepherd, Friend—
Until time shall be no longer,
Is the same unto the end.

Yes, the same pure lowly infant
Whom the Orient Kings adored;
Just the same wise, loving Master,
Whom apostles owned as Lord;
He the same who walked unfearing
On the waves of Galilee;
He, the same thorn-crowned Jesus
Nailed for us upon the tree.

Changeful are our earthly friendships;
They, like shadows, come and go;
And the love that once flamed madly,
Flickers now with feeble glow;
One alone is ever constant—
It is Jesus—bless His name;
Yesterday, to-day, for ever,
He will always be the same.

Deacon Lee's Opinion.

Deacon Lee, who was a kindly, silent, faithful, gracious man, was one day waited upon by a restless, ambitious, wordly church member, who was laboring to create uneasiness in the church, and especially to drive away the preacher. The deacon came in to meet his visitor, who, after the usual greetings, began to lament the low state of religion, and to inquire as to the reason why there had been no revival for two or three years past.

"Now, what do you think is the cause of things being dull here? Do you know?" he persisted in asking.

The deacon was not ready to give his opinion, and, after a thought, frankly answered, "No, I don't."

"Do you think the church is alive to the work before it?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you think the minister fully realizes the solemnity of his work?"

"No, I don't?"

A twinkle was seen in the eye of this troubler in Zion, and, taking courage, he asked, "Do you think his sermon on 'Their eyes were holden' anything wonderfully great?"

"No, I don't."

Making bold, after all this encouragement in monosyllables, he asked, "Then, don't you think we had better dismiss this man, and hire another?"

The old deacon started as if shot with an arrow, and in a tone louder than his wont, shouted, "No, I don't!"

"Why," cried the amazed visitor, "you agree with me in all I have said, don't you?"

"No, I don't."

"You talk so little, sir," replied the guest, not a little abashed, "that no one can find out what you do mean."

"I talked enough once," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "for six praying Christians. Thirty years ago I got my heart humbled and my tongue bridled, and ever since that I've walked softly before God. I then made vows solemn as eternity, and don't you tempt me to break them!"

The troubler was startled at the earnestness of the hitherto silent, immovable man, and asked, "What happened to you thirty years ago?"

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. I was drawn into a scheme just like this of yours, to uproot one of God's servants from the field in which he had been planted. In my blindness I fancied it a little thing to remove one of the 'stars' which Jesus holds in his right hand, if thereby my ear could be tickled by more flowery words, and the pews filled with those turned away from the simplicity of the gospel. I and men that led me—for I admit that I was a dupe and a tool—flattered ourselves that we were conscientious. We thought we were doing God's service when we drove that holy man from his pulpit and his work, and said we considered his work ended in B——, were I then lived. We groaned because there was no revival, while we were gossiping about and criticising and crushing, instead of upholding by our efforts and our prayers, the instrument at whose hands we harshly demamded the blessings. Well, sir, he could not drag on the chariot of salvation with half a dozen of us taunting him for his weakness, while we hung as a dead-weight to the wheel. He had not the power of the Spirit, and could not convert men; so we hunted him like a deer, till, worn and bleeding, he fled into a covert to die. Scarcely had he gone, when God came among us by his Spirit to show that he had blessed the labors of his dear, rejected servant. Our own hearts were broken, and our wayward children were converted, and I resolved at a convenient season to visit my former pastor and confess my sin, and thank him for his faithfulness to my wayward sons, which, like long buried seed, had now sprung up. But God denied me that relief, that he might teach me a lesson. Every child of his ought to learn that he who touches one of his servants touches the apple of his eye. I heard my pastor was ill, and, taking my oldest son with me, set out on a twenty-five miles' ride to see him. It was evening when we arrived, and his wife, with the spirit which any woman ought to exhibit toward one who had so wronged her husband, denied me admitance to his chamber. She said (and her words were arrows to my soul), 'He may be dying, and the sight of your face might add to his anguish!'

"Had it come to this, I said to myself, that the man whose labors had, through Christ, brought me into the fold, who had consoled my spirit in a terrible bereavement, and who had, until designing men had alienated us, been to me as a brother—that the man could not die in peace with my face before him? 'God pity me,' I cried; 'what have I done?' I confessed my sins to that meek woman, and I implored her, for Christ's sake, to let me kneel before his dying servant and receive his forgiveness. What did I care then whether the pews by the door were rented or not? I would gladly have taken his whole family to my home forever, as my own flesh and blood; but no such happiness was in store for me.

"As I entered the room of the blessed warrior, whose armor was falling from his limbs, he opened his languid eyes, and said, 'Brother Lee! Brother Lee!' I bent over him, and sobbed out, 'My pastor! My pastor!' Then raising his white hand, he said in a deep impressive voice, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.' I spoke tenderly to him and told him I had come to confess my sin, and bring some of his fruit to him, calling my son to tell him how he had found Christ. But he was unconscious of all aronnd; the sight of my face had brought the last pang of earth to his troubled spirit.

"I kissed his brow, and told him how dear he had been to me. I craved his pardon for my unfaithfulness, and promised to care for his widow and fatherless little ones; but his only reply, murmured, as if in a troubled dream, was, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.'

"I stayed by him all night, and at daybreak I closed his eyes. I offered his widow a house to live in the remainder of her days, but like a heroine she said: 'I freely forgive you; but my children, who entered deeply into their father's anguish, shall never see me so regardless of his memory as to take anything from those who caused it. He has left us with his covenant God, and he will care for us.'

"Well, sir, those dying words sounded in my ears through that coffin and from that grave. When I slept, Christ stood before me in dream, saying, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.' These words followed me till I fully realized the esteem in which Christ holds those men who have given up all for his sake, even if they are not perfect. And since that day, sir, I have talked less than before, and have supported my pastor, even if he is not 'a very extraordinary man.' My tongue shall cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right hand forget her cunning, before I dare to put asunder what God has joined together. When a minister's work is done in a place, I believe God will show it to him. I will not join you, sir, in the scheme that brought you here; and, moreover, if I hear another word of this from your lips, I shall ask my brethren to deal with you as with those who cause divisions. I would give all I own to recall what I did thirty years ago. Stop where you are, and pray God, if perchance the thought of your heart may be forgiven you."

This decided reply put an end to the newcomers' effort to get a new minister who could make more stir, and left him free to lay out roads and build hotels.

There is often great power in the little word "No," but sometimes it requires not a little courage to speak so resolutely as did the silent deacon.—*Golden Rule.*

Gratitude.

Addison once said: "There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than gratitude." He "said: it is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance. He says: "it is not less the practice of many other virtues, difficult and painful, but attended with so much pleasure, that were there no positive command which enjoined it, nor any recompense laid up for it hereafter, a generous mind would indulge in it for the natural gratification that accompanies it." The noble Christian mother, who by her many virtues and soft and tender words, teaches her children to be gracious in its fullest sense, performs one of the greatest Christian duties and instills the most exalted duties within her power. Gratitude, how charming the word. What sweetness, what goodness, what virtue is contained in what it teaches and means. Gratitude is a debt that we owe each other, which is left to every man's honesty and ingenuity whether he will pay it or not. Gratitude is much stronger than simply love, for love is often an involuntary passion, placed uponothers without previous esteem. Gratitude, on the contrary, is never conferred but where there have been previous endeavors to excite it. It is a debt, it is an obligation inherited or handed down by the Creator of us all, as it were, and under every circumstances it becomes our Christian duty to unload ourselves of that debt, even if it to some extent brings humiliation with it. Our bitterest enemy may bestow some kindly act, and though our pride may stifle us against showing gratitude to that enemy in return for the act which has been performed in our interest, yet the debt cannot be removed unless it be done. The heart will feel sore until pride leaves it, and graciousness is exercised when all of a sudden the wicked heart melts and at once glows with happiness, because the noblest of all other duties has been performed. Gratitude is the broad foundation of true Christian character. Ingratitude the bulwark of all evil. What is nobler, what is purer, what is grander than a grateful heart. But what is wickeder than an act of ingratitude.—*Ohio School Journal.*

If I Were a Boy.

If were a boy I should keep my secrets, except as I revealed them to my father or mother for the sake of securing their advice; I should never speak a word to any one who might be worried by it, and speak kind words of others, even of enemies, in their absence. I should put no unclean thoughts, pictures, sights, or stories in my memory or imagination, and no foul words on my tongue, give no smiles, but give the rather black frowns and prompt and fierce reproof, to any comrade who dared, in my presence, to utter a filthy speech. I should want to say, as the pure-minded and noble Dr. George H. Whitney, President of Hackettstown (N. J.) College can say: "I have never pronounced a word which I ought not to speak in the presence of the purest woman in the world."

I should treat my little folks kindly, and not tease them, show respect to servants be tender toward the unfortunate—all this I should strive to do for the sake of being a comfort to people, a joy to parents, help to the next century, and in the seventh decade of it should hope to be a wise and cheerful old man, who learned, when he was a boy, to govern himself, to be firm in right doing, and to keep up the terrace in God's garden on the hillside.—*Dr. J. H. Vincent.*

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A MESSAGE ON HAWAII.

THE MATTER PLACED IN THE HANDS OF CONGRESS.

Synopsis of the Voluminous Correspondence—Final Instructions to Minister Willis — "No Interference," Says President Dole—Liliuokalani to Sue the United States.

The President has transmitted to Congress all correspondence relating to Hawaii since his last message. All department estimates of the length of the correspondence were far exceeded by the documents themselves—10,000 or 12,000 words was the estimated limit of their length, but the documents as laid before Congress probably make from 40,000 to 50,000 words when printed in full.

The most important feature of the correspondence was, of course, Mr. Willis's dispatch No. 3, of November 16th, 1893, which the President had previously withheld from publication. Next to that in interest was Mr. Dole's reply to Mr. Willis's demand for surrender.

Between these two terminal points in the correspondence, Mr. Willis's graphic history of current events, and his comments upon the character of the Queen's advisers and the kind of government she desired to retain if established, form a running thread of absorbing interest.

It was promptly noticed that the alleged lengthy cipher dispatch which certain press dispatches asserted had been brought by the Corwin from Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, had no place in this complete correspondence, and that Secretary Gresham's repeated assertions that the only advices brought him by the Corwin were transmitted by mail were fully borne out by the published details.

The President's message accompanying the correspondence was very brief. It was as follows:

TO THE CONGRESS:

I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our Minister at Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in that country, except such as have been heretofore laid before Congress. I also transmit a copy of the last instructions sent to our Minister, dated January 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him not already sent to the Congress.

In transmitting a certain correspondence with my message dated December 18, 1893, I withheld a dispatch from our present Minister numbered and dated November 16, 1893, and also a dispatch from our former Minister numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892. Inasmuch as the contents of the dispatch of November 16, 1893, are referred to in the dispatches of more recent date now sent to Congress, and inasmuch as there seems no longer to be sufficient reason for withholding said dispatches, a copy of the same is herewith submitted. The dispatch numbered 70 and dated October 8, 1892, above referred to, is still withheld for the reason that such a course still appears to be justifiable and proper. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, January 13, 1894.

The voluminous correspondence which accompanies the message gives details of the negotiations which Minister Willis had with the Queen and President Dole, looking to the restoration of the monarchy and the retirement of the Provisional Government. In the course of one interview Minister Willis said to the Queen:

"Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty, as to life and property, to all those persons who have been or who are now in the Provisional Government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your Government?"

She hesitated a moment, and then slowly and calmly answered:

"There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the Government."

Mr. Willis then said, repeating very distinctly her words: "It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied: "It is."

Subsequently, however, the Queen changed her mind and agreed to grant the desired amnesty.

President Dole's reply to Minister Willis's demand for the Provisional Government to surrender to the Queen is a long and carefully prepared argument, in which the chief point is that the President has no power of arbitration, as he was never given it by the Provisional Government, but only by a dethroned and powerless Queen. President Dole said, in part:

"While we accept the decision of the President of the United States declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the Administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American Government upon this subject.

"We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy. We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your Government. Upon what, then, Mr. Minister, does the President of the United States base his right of interference? Your communication is without information on this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentences: 'She (the ex-Queen) was advised and assured by her Ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her Government if she surrendered under protest, her case would afterward be fairly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the action of the Minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.'

"Also, 'It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the Executive of the Provisional Government and your Ministers of the President's determination of the question which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority.' I understand that the first quotation is referred to in the following words of the second, 'which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him (the President of the United States), and that the President has arrived at his conclusions from Commissioner Blount's report.' We have had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereafter we are not disposed to submit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions. As a matter of fact, no member of the Provisional Government has conferred with the ex-Queen, either verbally or otherwise, from the time the Government was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices, which were sent to her by myself in regard to her removal from the palace and relating to the guards which the Government first allowed her, and perhaps others of a like nature. I infer that a conversation which Mr. Damon, then a member of the Advisory Council, is reported by Mr. Blount, to have had with the ex-Queen on January 17, and which had been quoted in the newspapers, is the basis of this astounding claim of the President of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a Government to exist.

"If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this Government and the ex-Queen have submitted their respective claims to the sovereignty of this country, to the adjudication of the United States, is correct, then may I ask, when and where has the President held this court of arbitration? This Government has had no notice of the sitting of such a tribunal and no opportunity of presenting evidence of its claims.

"No man can correctly say that the Queen owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was carried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which forced the monarchy to its knees in 1887, which suppressed the insurrection of 1889, and which for twenty years has been battling for representative government in this country.

"If the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for the sufficient causes that it had nothing to do with their presence.

"I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the President of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-Queen."

The final instructions to Minister Willis were forwarded to San Francisco by Secretary Gresham and went by the Mariposa, which sailed a few days ago. The Secretary says in part:

"Your numbers, fourteen to eighteen inclusive, show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions, and have, as far as was in your power, discharged the onerous task confided to you. The President sincerely regrets that the Provisional Government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and a due regard for our National honor constrained him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their deposed sovereign. Your reports show that on further reflection the Queen gave her unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the Provisional Government refuses to acquiesce in the President's decision. The matter now being in the hands of Congress, the President will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will lay before it, from time to time, the reports received from you, including your number three heretofore withheld, and all instructions sent to you. In the meantime, while keeping the Department fully informed of the course of events, you will, until further notice, consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully complied with."

The message of the President and the accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Representative McCreary, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, occupied a front seat in the House while the brief message from the President was being read. Later he said to a reporter:

"The President, you will see, has sent in everything that has passed between the Administration and Minister Willis. Everything relating to the Hawaiian question is now before the public save the letter of Minister Stevens to Secretary Foster, dated October 8, 1892. Although I have read the letter, I cannot, of course, say anything about it. Mr. Cleveland is an honest man, and I believe he was sincere when he said he had referred the whole matter to Congress and would be glad to co-operate with it in the execution of any plan that was consistent with the honor, integrity and morality of the United States and for the best interests of Hawaii."

The Chairman said he would call up the question for consideration immediately after the Tariff bill had been disposed of—that had been promised him.

The following Honolulu advices arrived at San Francisco by the steamer City of Peking:

"Since our last news, sent per Warrimo, all has been quieter. The Government has removed all the sandbags from the verandas of the Executive Building, where sharp-shooters were to pick off the attacking naval forces. Should Congress order the Queen restored by force no resistance would be attempted. The sandbag defenses on the ground are left against a possible Royalist insurrection. The Government have small fear of such an attempt, but they remain on the alert."

The Australia also brought a statement from a correspondent in Honolulu to the effect that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now perfecting arrangements for bringing a claim against the United States for an immense amount of money.

MURDERERS LYNCHED.

They Are Hanged Together From a Railroad Bridge.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m. a mob of about twenty men entered the jail at Russell, Kan., took out J. G. Burton, William Gay, and his son, John Gay, and hanged the three men to a small railroad bridge a short distance east of the depot.

In the jail were two steel cells in which the prisioners were confined. Guards were placed about the jail, and it was the work of only a moment for the rest of the lynching party to gain entrance to the jail building. About this time Burton began to scream, and demanded what they wanted with him.

The masked men began to break off the locks from the cells with sledges, and this took some time. Burton was the first one taken out, and he was removed to the spot selected for the lynching and there left under guard. The rest of the party returned and joined the guard who were watching the jail.

The two Gays were then marched to the bridge, where Burton had been left. Ropes were placed around their necks and then the leader clapped his hands three times, and quick as a flash all three were pushed off the bridge. The Gays evidently died from strangulation, but the noose on Burton's neck slipped around and up over his chin, and he was heard to breathe heavily for a moment. Several shots were then fired into his body. Each of the others also received a bullet. The mob then left as quietly as they came, going north.

The crime for which they were lynched was the killing of Fred Dinniny in July last on the Burton place. They were also cattle thieves. Stockmen especially have been suffering from the depredations of this gang for several years past. It was not considered safe for any person to cause the arrest and conviction of any member of the gang.

THE fourteenth annual report of the American Grocer makes the output of canned tomatoes in the United States and Canada for the year 1893 4,395,543 cases, an excess over 1892 of 1,028,814 cases. The wholesale prices per case of No. 3 Standard tins are eighty-five cents to $1.10, two dozen in a case, or about four and a half cents a tin.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE racetrack laws passed by the last New Jersey Legislature were declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

JOHN E. THOMAS, of Summit Hill, Penn., while insane from grip, murdered his five-year-old son and cut his own throat.

THE Bank of Wellsville, N. Y., owned by Sumner Baldwin and William Baldwin, closed its doors. The bank was supposed to be in good financial condition.

THE New Jersey Democratic Senators hastily organized, and President Adrain refused to accept the credentials of the Republican Senators-elect, who had been sworn in; the Republicans retired to a Senate Committee-room and organized another Senate; Governor Werts sent his message to the Democratic body.

JAMES DENTON HANCOCK was nominated by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Harrisburg as a candidate for Congressman-at-large.

THE Republican Senators at Trenton, N. J., forced their way into the Senate Chamber; a bill repealing the racetrack law was passed by both houses and sent to the Governor for his signature.

THEODORE F. BAKER, for twenty-eight years paying teller of the Consolidation National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn., was arrested for stealing $47,000, and held for trial in the sum of $15,000. He confessed that he had been robbing the bank for twenty years.

JAMES KELLY, JR., of West Grove, Penn., hiccoughed himself to death. This is the fourth death of this kind in that vicinity within a short time.

DEMOCRATS seized the Senate chamber at Trenton, N. J., from the Republican employes by force.

AT Brooklyn, Judge Bartlett denied the motion to quash the indictments against John Y. McKane and his associates, of Gravesend, N. Y., and decided that they must plead.

South and West.

CHICAGO bandits bound the clerk of a loan office, covered him up with clothes, stole between $5000 and $10,000, and escaped.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY was inaugurated at Columbus for his second term as Governor of Ohio.

THE damage by fire at the World's Fair, Chicago, is estimated at $800,000 on buildings and $200,000 on exhibits.

THE Kentucky Legislature at Frankfort re-elected William Lindsay to the United States Senate.

THE extra session of the Colorado Legislature met at Denver; the Senate refused to print Governor Waite's message, intending to adjourn immediately.

ADMIRAL DONALD MCNEILL FAIRFAX, United States Navy, died at Hagerstown, Md.

D. A. BAKER, cashier of the First National Bank, Norwalk, Ohio, for twenty-five years, committed suicide while despondent.

THE boiler in the saw mill belonging to Wilson Brothers, three miles east of Adelphi, Ohio, exploded killing Silas Wilson, Amos Stevens and Noah Hoffman and fatally injuring John Wilson.

FRANK D. JACKSON, Republican, was inaugurated Governor of Iowa.

"CHARLEY" BENNETT, the famous catcher of the Boston Champion Baseball Club, fell under a train at Wellsville, Kan. His left leg was cut off at the ankle and the other at the knee.

Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND nominated John M. B. Sill, of Michigan, as Minister to Corea.

GEORGE HOLLINGER, another victim of the Ford's Theatre disaster, died in Washington. This makes the total number of deaths from this disaster twenty-two.

BY a strict party vote the House Committee on Elections decided to recommend to the House that ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill be seated from the Eleventh Missouri District, in place of Charles F. Joy, the sitting member, who is a Republican.

SECRETARY CARLISLE entertained President and Mrs. Cleveland at the first of the Cabinet dinners in Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE urged the Senate Finance Committee to take action looking to a bond issue.

THE President has nominated Stephen H. Slocum to be Collector at Newport, R. I.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and Senators and Representatives favor the proposal to establish a National bureau of health.

THE Corwin dispatches from Minister Willis were received in Washington.

THE Republican National Committee met in Washington; Mr. Carter resigned the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and Joseph H. Manley was chosen in his place.

THE Senate Committee on Commerce ordered an adverse report on the nomination of J. Scott Harrison, brother of ex-President Harrison, nominated December 12 last to be Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City, Mo.

Foreign.

A DISPATCH from Palapye, South Africa, says that native reports state that fifteen Bechuanaland policemen were killed recently near Inyati.

MR. CLEVELAND'S refusal to reconvene the Brussels Monetary Conference, written in November, has just come to light in London.

ITALY'S police are actively at work hunting down anarchists all over the kingdom. It is stated that they have seized many important documents showing a widespread anarchist conspiracy.

ITALY is reported to be strengthening fortifications and massing troops on her western borders in anticipation of war with France.

RUSSIA sets apart nearly $15,000,000 more for her navy than last year, and has about $1,000,000 contributed by America and England for her starving people which she does not know what to do with.

THOUGH rioting has been suppressed, it is thought, in Sicily, sympathetic demonstrations have been made in widely separated parts of Italy.

THERE was a lively rifle and machine gun duel in Rio (Brazil) Harbor, in which many were killed.

THE widow of William Makepeace Thackeray died a few mornings ago, at her residence, at Leigh, Lancashire, England, aged seventy-five years. She had lived in complete retirement at Leigh for upward of forty years.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES will recommend the purchase of the Government Building at the World's Fair for removal to Fort Sheridan. If the removal is pronounced practicable the building will be used as a drill hall.

THE National Mary Washington Monument Association has issued an appeal to the women of the United States to contribute funds necessary to pay for the completed monument. The sum of $15,000 is desired.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA is growing feeble.

JOHN J. INGALLS, the Kansas orator, is an even sixty.

THE King of Siam has sent his eldest son to Oxford College, England.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY has been elected President of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance.

SENATOR HUNTON, of Virginia, is now in his seventy-second year, but is a strong and active man.

THE Prince of Wales is said to be growing really handsome as he becomes grayer, graver and thinner.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, an Italian Deputy, wants to straighten the National finances of that country by imposing a tax on beards.

MAYOR JOHN P. HOPKINS, of Chicago, is the twenty-ninth to occupy the office. Fourteen of the twenty-nine were born in the State of New York.

EDGAR A. POE was the contemporary and personal associate in early life of Thomas Dunn English, now a member of Congress from the State of New Jersey.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, the famous American painter, is one of the most expert pistol shots in the world. Some of his scores are still preserved in the Paris shooting galleries.

JOHANN STRAUSS, composer of the "Beautiful Blue Danube," is a sickly old man, bent with rheumatism and tortured with the gout. He lives in Alt Wien, the historic part of Vienna.

DR. JASON BROWN, of Sheboygan, Mich., hae translated his valuable work, "Turnips as a Disease Producer," into Swedish, for which he has received a decoration from the King of Sweden and Norway.

EDWARD ATKINSON, speaking of the Equity Union in Boston recently, declared Cornelius Vanderbilt to be the most useful man who ever lived in New York. He said the work of the capitalist was work of the hardest kind.

THERE are numerous instances where sons have succeeded their fathers in the House of Representatives, but only twice, it is said, in the cases of Thomas F. Bayard and Donald Cameron, have they succeeded their fathers in the Senate.

ALFRED PINCHOT is the first American to be graduated at a school of forestry and to take up forestry as a profession. He is the consulting forester on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt in the North Carolina mountains, and has published a pamphlet.

THE family of the late Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, has placed an order for a Barre (Vt.) granite monument for the dead mayor. The spire of the monument is forty feet high, of dark stock, and the only polish is on the letters.

EDWARD DUNBAR, the author of the hymn, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," died a few days ago in the jail at Coffeyville, Kan., where he had applied for lodging as a tramp. Dunbar was once a noted evangelist, but his career was cut short by a term in the Minnesota State Prison for bigamy.

HORNBLOWER REJECTED.

Senate Judiciary Committee Reported Against Confirmation.

A dispatch from Washington says: The Senate Committee on the Judiciary decided to recommend the rejection of the nomination of William B. Hornblower to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The action of the committee was hastened by the President's desire to be relieved of the embarrassment of having the nomination hanging fire while the business of the Supreme Court was delayed and confused for lack of a full bench to pass upon constitutional questions.

The members of the Judiciary Committee are Senators Pugh, Coke, George, Vilas, Hill and Lindsay, Democrats, and Senators Hoar, Wilson, Teller, Platt and Mitchell, Republicans. The vote on the nomination in committee stood:

Yeas—Messrs. Vilas, Lindsay, Hoar, Platt, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Pugh, Coke, George, Hill Mitchell, and Teller.

Senators Lindsay and Teller was absent, but their votes were cast by proxy. Thus only two Democratic committee members, out of a total of six, voted in favor of the President's nominee.

Mr. Hornblower, who is a distinguished New York lawyer, was first nominated for this office September 19 of last year. The nomination hung in the Judiciary Committee without action. With the adjournment of the extra session the nomination lapsed, but was renewed by President Cleveland on the convening of Congress for the regular session, December 5, 1893.

SIX SAILORS DROWNED.

They Were Being Rowed to Their Ship in Baltimore Harbor.

Six men were drowned in the harbor at Baltimore, Md., owing to the gale's violence. The names of the drowned men are Neel Finlayson, William H. Nelson, Robert J. Wilson, John Hughes, and an unknown sailor of the British steamer Mareca, and Peter Safranski, a ferryman. Three men were rescued by the crew of the police boat Lannon.

With the exception of Safranski, the men belonged to the British steamer Mareca. At about 2 o'clock, a. m., the eight sailors employed the ferryman to row them from the foot of Broadway over to the vessel. The wind was blowing fiercely, and the boat was swamped before it had gone 500 yards. The cries of the drowning men was heard on board the Lannon, and its searchlight revealed the struggling men in the freezing waters. One of the Lannon's boats was immediately launched, but before it reached the spot six of the men had disappeared. In attempting the rescue of the remaining three men the boat was swamped, throwing Lieutenant Napier and his two men into the water.

Grasping the exhausted sailors, Napier and his men supported them until their lusty yells brought help. A boat from the Mareca, manned by six sailors, came none too soon. The benumbed men were drawn into the boat and hastily conveyed to the hospital. All the drowned seamen belonged to England.

SEVEN RIOTERS KILLED.

A Number of Others Wounded by the Soldiers.

A mob gathered in Corate, a city in the province of Bari, Italy, and proceeded to the office of the Mayor, which was quickly surrounded by the crowd. The windows in the building were smashed, and when the troops who had been called upon to disperse the rioters made their appearance they were met with a volley of stones and other missiles.

Finding all other means unavailing the officer in command of the soldiers gave the order to fire upon the crowd. The order was obeyed, with the result that seven of the rioters were killed and many were wounded.

New Solution of the Tramp Problem.

Salem has originated a novel scheme. With the citizens of the capital city the tramp problem is on a fair road toward being solved. A huge rock pile has been formed on the vacant ground just south of the intersection of Liberty and Ferry streets. A large shed has also been built. Hammers are in abundance. Hereafter when aid is asked for by the tramps they will be referred to a certain well-known firm, who will issue to the tramp or tramps a ticket admitting them to this rock pile free of charge. Each of these tickets will be signed by the person issuing it. At the pile is stationed a man who is overseer and who collects the tickets issued. When the tramp presents his ticket at the pile he is supplied with a hammer and obliged to put in his best licks on the rocks. After an hour's labor, the time designated by the board, the overseer signs the ticket and the tramp is entitled to either a bed or a meal.—Portland (Oregon) Telegram.

Remarkable Deal in Dentistry.

A most remarkable story of a deal in dentistry is going the rounds. A banker's firm in London the other day made an investment in teeth which was highly satisfactory, and in which the money flowed the other way. It seems that an ancient swindler, who had cheated them out of some money, was caught, convicted and sentenced. While in prison he wanted a new set of teeth, those he was wearing not being all that could be desired in dealing with prison fare. The governor of the jail told him that the Government did not provide false teeth for the prisoners. Accordingly he wrote to the bankers and told them that if they would provide him with false teeth he would give them some valuable information. They sent him $25, he got his teeth, and in return he sent them information that led to the finding of $7500. All in all, it was a good investment.—Detroit Free Press.

Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanscom, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good* things, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure
Should be in every medicine closet. It cures the worst of coughs and colds, and does not cause nausea. 50 cts.

For Pneumonia, no other cough syrup equals Hatch's Universal. 25 cents at druggists.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

NOTHING TO BUILD ON

"Two years ago I was taken sick with catarrhal neuralgia and a complication of diseases, including nervous prostration. I had four doctors here and then went to Boston, where I was treated by two physicians. They all said there was no help for me. I was run down so low there was nothing to build on. They said I had **catarrh of the bladder.** When I begun taking
HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA
I weighed 98 pounds; now I weigh 139 pounds. I could not stand on my feet long enough to wash my dishes; now I can do all my work, washing included, for five in the family. MRS. E. E. BROWN, Easton, N. H.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

NYNU—3

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

BEEFSTEAK WITH GRAVY.—Some dislike broiled steak because so much juice is lost on the coals. Here is a healthy compromise, used for years by the writer, to meet just such a demand. Heat the frying pan till it smokes badly; drop the steak upon it, not in a careless heap, but take hold of its extreme edge with the right hand and the other extreme edge with the left hand and lay it flatly. The fire should be so hot that it will be well browned by the time the cook can get a firm grasp on two strong cooking-forks, or one fork and a knife, as the individual finds most convenient, and with care and determination just tear up the steak and turn it and brown the other side. If properly managed, there will be no boiling and bubbling of meat juice, and the steak will be a rich brown on its surfaces and as rare between as an epicure could desire. Gravy is then made by adding water and butter, as with ham. "Stick to the pan?" Most certainly it will, and many a time have I found an obstinate handmaiden surreptitiously "buttering the griddle," so as to avoid the sticking. The difference between buttering the griddle and frying the steak is too narrow to claim any superiority. If the beginner finds the steak bubbling and stewing, then the griddle was not and the fire now, is not hot enough. "Half a fire" will never cook steak well.

ORIGIN OF BRUNSWICK STEW.

The origin of Brunswick Stew, a dish much prized by Virginians, is said by authority to be this:

Several years ago a company of sportsmen, bent on amusement, went to Brunswick County, Virginia, where game was abundant, to spend a few days camping out and hunting.

One day, leaving the cook to prepare dinner for them, he made too frequent use of a bottle the hunters had left behind, which so affected his head that when he came to put on his dinner he put the different kinds of game the hunters had procured altogether in the camp kettle, and after a time he added the different kinds of vegetables to the same, seasoning highly with salt, black and red pepper. When the hunters returned and saw the repast prepared for them they were much disconcerted, and began to abuse the cook, who by this time had come to himself enough to realize the situation. He resolved to make the best of it, and declared that he had but one kettle and he was just obliged to cook everything together, for they had told him they wanted their meats stewed, and potatoes, beans and corn boiled, and how else could he do it, he would like to know.

The hunters, being very hungry, commenced eating, and to their surprise found the dish so palatable they named it the Brunswick Stew, and ordered the cook to give them stew every day as long as they remained in camp.

Recipe.—Two large slices of fat bacon to two small chickens or one large one, one and one-half pints of sliced tomatoes, one and one-half pints of sliced Irish potatoes, one pint of Lima or butter beans, one and one-half pints of grated corn, two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt, red and black pepper to taste. Boil chicken and bacon until quite tender, then remove the slices of meat and chicken bones; then add the seasoning and all the vegetables, except the corn. Ten minutes before removing from fire add butter and grated corn, stirring well, and taking care that the stew does not burn.

Squirrel, lamb, rabbit, and other meats are often used instead of chicken, and at barbacues all these meats are boiled together, with vegetables in proportion.—[American Farmer.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A peck of fresh lime in a damp cellar absorbs moisture and prevents malarious troubles.

Half a teaspoonful of sugar scattered over a dying fire is better than kerosene and has no element of danger.

To keep polished steel from rusting after cleaning, or when not in use, take a cloth with a little sweet oil on it and wipe the steel over so that the surface may have a very light but warm coating of oil.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A female codfish will lay 45,000,000 eggs in a single season.

The bedrooms of several British hotels are now being fitted up with automatic gas fires.

At the New York Cancer Hospital they claim that the virus of erysipelas will cure cancerous tumors by injection.

Eugene Baldwin, of Montreal, has a wind wheel which, with a dynamo and batteries, furnishes light in his house.

Not only has petroleum for fuel been adopted on many locomotives of the Great Eastern road, in England, but experiments are also being made with it in some of the great Lancashire cotton mills.

In France they are making much ado over a circular saw, with diamonds set in the teeth, for cutting stone. It is a good thing, but the idea originated in America and was patented here nearly thirty years ago.

Trees are now felled in Galicia with augers driven by electricity. The boring apparatus is mounted so as to make a succession of cuts; and as the opening deepens, wedges are inserted to keep the rift from closing. The final strokes are given with an axe or saw.

An amphibious steam-tug, for use in the Canadian lumber regions, is described by the Age of Steel. It is a sort of a scow on runners, with a twenty-two horse power engine. In the water it is propelled by side-wheels. On land it uses a winding drum and a steel wire cable, hitched to a distant tree trunk.

The most extensive pneumatic tube system in the world, probably, is that which has recently been completed in Chicago. It extends from the headquarters of one of the great press news agencies to nearly all of the daily newspaper offices, and is to be used exclusively for sending messages to and from said offices. About seventeen miles of brass tubes three inches in diameter were used.

A simple device for discovering and indicating the presence of firedamp in a mine has been invented in France. Finely divided platinum black is mixed with abestos and placed on a shelf through which passes a cord of guncotton. The latter holds back a spring contact that, on being released closes an electric circuit and gives an alarm. The platinum black becomes heated when firedamp is sufficiently abundant; this sets fire to the guncotton and the alarm goes off.

They are High-Toned.

The common Greeks in Athens, as well as in Constantinople, do not regard themselves as Europeans, though they would probably feel insulted if you called them Asiatics, says a writer in the Queen. Constantinople may consequently be divided roughly into Pera, the European quarter; Galata, the Greek quarter, and Stamboul, the ancient Turkish city, which was Greek before it became Turkish by conquest. There is also a smaller Greek quarter left on the Stamboul side, which contains the Patriarchate. There are half a million Greeks in Constantinople. Pera is the least interesting portion of the city, but its sanitation is the best, and you are not liable to be killed by a too faithful son of the Prophet or eaten up by dogs for venturing out at night.

With the Best Intentions.

She had called at her husband's office, and she told him that in case he got home first he would find the key where she had hidden it on the porch.

He did get home first and he found this notice in his wife's handwriting in a conspicuous place on the front door:

"Dear Fred—I have hidden the key so that no one can find it but you. It is under the left lower corner of the door mat."—[Chicago Record.

F. J. Dreer of Philadelphia, is said to possess the most extensive collection of William Penn letters and autographs in existence. He also has quite a number of letters written by General Washington, one at the age of 12, thirteen dated from before the revolution, and one dated the day before his death.

An Expensive Trolley Experiment.

The attempt of the big Brooklyn syndicate to popularize the trolley in that town is becoming an expensive experiment. There seems to be a natural prejudice against the trolley as a means of motive power in the East, and the misfortune of its advocates in having to pay heavy damages—just ones, nevertheless—for inflicting injury to persons and vehicles has discouraged attempts to introduce it into other cities. Brooklyn is practically gridironed with trolley wires, and the gigantic syndicate which is pushing it all over the country made that city the proving ground for all its efforts, believing that if it were successful there it would soon find favor in most of the other cities in the country.

After a year's experiment its success is equivocal. As a means of furnishing the City of Churches, which is also a city of homes, with rapid transit, it has justified the expectations of its promoters. But in developing it to this stage more than thirty persons have been killed by the wild flight of the cars and 200 others crippled, in addition to a general devastation of trucks and ordinary vehicles. These casualties have erected a deep and growing public aversion to the trolley, and the success of nearly every claim for damages has all but wiped out the enormous profits of the syndicate.

Almost every claim for damages against the trolley lines has been allowed by the courts, and the proposed extensions of the system have been disputed at every point. The other day in one of the Brooklyn courts a woman secured a verdict of $12,500 for injuries which, if they had been inflicted by an ordinary street car or even a transcontinential railway, would not have yielded more than $3000 at the outside. This is a typical case.

It is estimated that the Brooklyn syndicate has paid more than $150,000 to settle claims, which fact in itself will do much to discourage the extensive use of the cars hooked to telegraph wires, to say nothing of public sentiment.

Another reason which will tend to restriction of the trolley system is that new inventions are expected to speedily supersede the trolley. Two New York inventors are working on a scheme now to run cars without resort to the trolley or the cable, and it may be that they will solve the problem.—St. Louis Republic.

Skating Without Ice.

Some California genius has invented a composition which may be spread over the floor of a skating rink and will give a surface on which ordinary runner skates, such as are worn on ice, may be used. Sulphur is one of the principal ingredients, but there are four others, which the inventor keeps secret. The material is hard and elastic, and gives a surface as slippery as ice, and perfectly smooth. Ernest Westleius, who has won a medal as the champion skater of Scandinavia, and who, with his pirouettes and his intricate doublings and curves on the ice, has skated his way into more or less fame in many countries, has tested the substance and declares that, as a whole, he prefers it to ice, although in the smoothness of the surface there is little difference between the two.—New Orleans Picayune.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Quakers Adopting Modern Ways.

The rising generations of the Society of Friends are fast modifying, in a marked degree, the customs, costumes and manners of their fathers. Peculiarities of dress and language have been almost entirely abandoned, the cultivation of music and the other arts is no longer discouraged, except by a very few, and George Fox would not recognize his present followers, so great have been the changes wrought since the days of Penn. In connection with the cultivation of music, an interesting fact was noticed. In an academy in a nearby town, attended only by the children of Friends, a school entertainment was recently given, the programme of which contained several musical numbers. The music comprised such familiar tunes as, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," etc., and a lover of music who attended commented afterward on the absence of harmony and euphony in the singing. While not exactly a discord, there was a notable lack of melody, rendering the hymns anything but enjoyable. It is quite possible that the far-reaching law of heredity may account for this fact, and that the ancestry of these pupils, who for over 300 years have considered music as only a vain amusement, have transmitted to their children organs unable to properly voice the beauties of this, to them, long unused art.—Philadelphia Record.

An Ancient Schoolboy.

At the Boston Schoolboys' Society's recent reunion Joseph D. Jones gave his reminiscences as a schoolboy in Boston ninety-two years ago. He is ninety-seven years old. Nobody can be a member of the society who has not been out of school a full half-century.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery

is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Curious Fact About Portrait Painters.

I have never seen mention made of the curious circumstance that many portrait painters seem to have unconsciously given to their sitters a shade of resemblance to their own features. Van Dyck's portraits nearly all bear a trace of the master's own elegance of face and figure, the works of Holbein and Rubens give countenance to the same theory, and Rembrandt's magnificent portraits, though showing such a wonderful variety, yet all bear a more or less remote resemblance to Rembrandt himself. The same is true of Sir Joshua's. This may be partly, but not entirely, accounted for by the fact that not only do the individuals of any one Nation bear a certain resemblance to each other, and that the same is true of the whole people of any given epoch; but the main reason seems to be that the artist unconsciously imitates his own face.—Scribner's Magazine.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

"COLCHESTER"

Spading Boot.

BEST in Market

BEST IN FIT. BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM,

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

$2.50 PER BBL.

We are the largest growers of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Timothy, Grasses, Potatoes, etc., in enormous quantities. 1,000,000 Roses and Plants. 35 pkgs. earliest Vegetable seeds, enough for a garden, post paid for $1.00. 18 pkgs. late Vegetable seeds, 50c. Say, our Great Northern Oats yielded 216 bush. from one bush. sown! Did you ever hear the like! Pkg. of this Oats and catalogue free upon receipt of 8c in stamps. 10 Farm Seed samples, 10c. With catalogue, 15c. Our great catalogue, 180 pages, for 5c postage. Write to-day.

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HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS.

HOW? Thoroughly post yourself as to the general outlook, and probable course of the market, by calling or writing here, and so avail yourself of all possible means of information and enlightenment, which we freely place at your disposal—then ACT as judgment dictates.

WHEN? *Now;* it is the only time you are sure of—life is fleeting.

WHERE? Well, that "goes without saying"—of course with Us. Our uniform courtesy and liberality will do everything possible to help you. If not convenient to visit us, *write*, and get our book, fully instructing you "How to Speculate," and to *succeed* withal. Therein we impart all the wisdom on this subject that is vouchsafed to mortals. Then you can advise us of your wishes by letter or wire, and your orders will be as faithfully executed as if personally present.

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION CO.,
51 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

One bottle for fifteen cents, Twelve bottles for one dollar, } by mail.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Ripans Tabules are the most effective recipe ever prescribed by a physician for any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Buy of any druggist anywhere, or send price to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

It Was Before the Day of

SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work is Never Done."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Betty Posten, whose illness was mentioned recently is improving nicely as is also Christian Prough.

Short as the time has been since the days were shortest there is a perceptible difference in their length.

I am pleased to see that my old friend, schoolmate and neighbor, C. W. Steel has been appointed mercantile appraiser. No more worthy and deserving man could have been selected.

The report that came to your correspondent last week that the P. R. R. company would take up ties on Monday seems to have been a mistake. It would be a great relief to many if the company would take the ties.

Our valley is a very windy locality at times. Fences, hay, fodder and straw stacks are blown down indiscriminately. We notice that one of our farmers has a half wagon astride his hay stack, which so far has kept it in proper shape.

Miss Maud Wright had a turn of the grippe since our last. Maud seems to be unfortunate in her afflictions. As soon as one trouble is gotten under control something else seems to come along; yet we hope for her ultimate recovery.

The Messrs. Crotsley have built a dam in the creek for the purpose of getting ice to fill their ice house. So far the weather has not been very favorable. An old adage that seems to be proving true this winter is a scarcety of mast is sure to be followed by a mild winter.

A. W. Wright is canvassing for the sale of fruit trees. He has gone to considerable trouble to get trees that he believes to be reliable, and, instead of carrying a highly painted plate book, as far as is possible he carries the fruit so that persons may see exactly what they may expect when the trees come into bearing.

Samuel F. Steel and Miss Bertha David were married some time ago. Your correspondent was away from home at the time and never had any report of the party. As the one who sometimes sends items from this locality to the ITEM was present and knew all about the party I expected him to write it up. The young couple are industrious and it has been a long time since there was as general an interest in this community in the wellfare of a couple, and no one wishes them greater happiness and prosperity than the winter. They took up housekeeping last week at D. W. Fink's where Mr. Steel will do the farming.

ROBERTSDALE.

Get vaccinated.

The mines were idle Saturday and Monday.

Epworth League every Tuesday in the M. E. church.

Thomas Jones, esq., made a business trip to Huntingdon last Friday.

L. G. Cornelius, of Shade Gap, was seen on our streets last Saturday.

Thos. Shaver, of Rockhill, was the guest of his brother, N. Shaver, last week.

A telegraph office was opened at Cooks station on the E. B. T. R. R. on Saturday with Miss Gertie Cook as operator.

We had the pleasure of witnessing a bare fist contest between Sullivan and Dixon, resulting in Dixon being knocked out in the first round.

An accident occurred in the mine a few days ago which might have proven fatal. While Tom Brett and his brother James were preparing to blast some rock a spark from one of their lamps ignited a keg of powder, causing an explosion and badly burning both of them. At this writing they are slowly improving.

Huntingdon County Farmers.

The farmers' institute for Huntingdon county under the auspices of the state board of agriculture will be held at Warriorsmark, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 30 and 31, 1894. Three sessions a day will be held, at 9.30 A. M., 1.30 and 7 P. M.

Addresses will be delivered by Professor Amsbry, director of the Pennsylvania experimental station, State college; Professor Waters, agricultural department and dairy school, State college; Frederick Jaekel, member of the state board from Blair county, on "Fruit Tree Culture;" Senator N. B. Critchfield, of Somerset county, on "Care of Farm Horses;" John C. Carter, of Chester county Hon. George W. Owens, of Birmingham; Secretary Edge, of the state board; *W.* C. Patterson, superintendent of the State college farm; J. T. Ailman, lecturer of the state grange, and others.

Recitations, select readings; and music, under the direction of Captain O. S. Rumberger. The best of home talent will take part in the exercises.

An invitation is extended to all persons to be present and take part. There will be a "Question Box" through which everybody can gain desired information from the instructors.

Trains leave Tyrone for Warriorsmark at 6.50 A. M. and 3,10 P. M.

Trains leave *W*arriorsmark for Tyrone at 11.10 A. M. and 5.52 P. M.

American Beauties.

There are American Beauties and American beauties,—roses and women,—and each pays homage to the other. Our country is noted for its lovely women and brilliant society leaders, and after seeing the portraits of nearly a score of "Society Leaders of New York State," given in *Demorest's Magazine* for February, one is willing to concede that the Empire State can hold its own for the celebrity and beauty of its women of wealth and culture, for these portraits form a charming collection of typical New-World women that everyone will find pleasure in possessing.

Then everybody will be interested in the account of "How Great Newspapers are Printed," with its numerous illustrations, and the daily newspaper will acquire new interest after having read about how it is made. "Rough Riding" is interesting as well as amusing, and one must be entirely devoid of any sense of humor who is not moved to laughter by the humorous recital of the tribulations of the dude in a rough riding class, and the illustrations which portray his ludicrous attitudes.

"Shall Incomes be Taxed?" the live question of the moment, is discussed by Chas. A. Dana, Henry Clews, Erastus Wiman, Howard Gould, Hugh O. Pentecost, Thos. F. Gilroy and Samuel Gompers. There are several excellent stories; "A Valentine Bee" furnishes illustrations and full directions for making lovely and unique valentines; "Table Decorations by the Home Florist" gives some excellent suggestions; in fact, there is something in this number to please everyone, exclusive of the over 600 illustrations that embellish it. It is distinctively a "live" magazine, and is published for only $2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St. New York.

Vick's Floral Guide, 1894.

It contains descriptions that describe, not mislead; illustrations that instruct, not exaggerate. This year it comes to us in a suit of gold. Printed in eight different colors besides black. Colored plates of Chrysanthemums, Poppies and Vegetables. On the front cover is a very exquisite bunch of Vick's new white branching Aster and on the back is the new double Anemone; 112 pages filled with many new novelties of value as well as the old leading varieties of flowers and vegetables.

We advise our friends who intend doing anything in the garden this year to consult Vick before starting operations. Send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Vick's Guide, it costs nothing, as you can deduct the 10 cents from first order. It certainly will pay you.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassle, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottes of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his eg of eight years' standing. Used three bottes of Eectric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his teg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve curad him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

"The Wholesome Educator of Millions."

1894

Semi-Centennial Volume.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER

For Fifty Years the Leading Illustrated National Family Weekly Paper of America.

Contributors of The Ledger.

The following gives only a partial list of the distinguished writers who will contribute to the LEDGER during 1894:

Edward Everett Hale	Mary Kyle Dallas
Mrs. Ballington Booth	Mrs. N. S. Stowell
George Kennan	Amelia E. Barr
Mary Lowe Qickinson	Anna Katherine Green
"Josiah Allen's Wife"	Theodore Roosevelt
Charles F. Holder	Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth
Hjalmar H. Boyeson	Washington Gladden, D. D.
Helen Campbell	Hon. Thomas Dunn English
John Habberton	E. Werner
S. P. Cadman	Helen V. Greyson
Mrs. M. A. Kidder	Dr. Charles C. Abbott
Eben E. Rexford	Prof. Felix L. Oswald
Elizabeth Olmis	
E. A. Robinson	
Hon. James Bryce	
Olive Thorne Miller	

Features of the Ledger.

Some of the features which will make the LEDGER interesting to young and old are here enumerated:

Novels of American Life	Popular Information
Novels of Foreign Travel	Humorous Anecdotes
Novels of Southern Society	The Woman's World
Novels of Adventure	Short Stories
Novels of Metropolitan Life	Short Articles
Biographical Sketches	Explorations
Popular Sketches	Household Advice
Principles of Etiquette	Poems and Ballads
Stories of Adventure	Home Culture
	Health Suggestions
	Articles of Travel
	Historical Sketches
	Popular Miscellany

A Four Dollar Paper for Two Dollars.

Our Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter and Fourth-of July numbers, with beautifully illuminated covers, will be sent without extra charge to all our subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.00 A YEAR.

Free Sample Copies on Publication. Addres ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, Publishers, Corner William and Spruce Sts., New York.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

CHRISTMAS

X——X——X

is over but this does not do away with the necessity of buying household necessities We had a good trade in holiday goods and now we are turning our attention to these necessities. Examine our stock.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, - - PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and ap s.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

The Sun.

The first of American newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By Mail, $2.00 a year.
Daily, by mail, - - 6.00 a year.
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Address THE SUN, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

JOHN G. GILLAM.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My **25c. STEWS.**

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, - Pa.

GO TO

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

--FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., January 17, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—A. B. Gillam and wife visited in Petersburg on Saturday last.

—Mrs. Mary Kelley, of Huntingdon, visited friends in Mapleton last week.

—Rev. A. *W.* Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—D. M. Cowher spent a portion of last week on a business trip to Philadelphia.

—The Presbyterian Endeavor society continues to increase in numbers and interest.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—L. D. Himes left on Monday morning to put in operation a sand works in Venango county.

—C. B. Bowles, of Philadelphia, visited at the residence of A. B. Gillam during the past week.

—Mrs. william Sunderland, of Ryde, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Palmer, over Sunday.

—Mrs. John Henry left for her home yesterday after a week's visit to her brother-in-law T. M, Logan.

—M. R. Leabhart, book keeper for H. H. Lane, Huntingdon, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Saturday.

—A little child of S. B. Neice recently had one of its hands badly burned by getting in too close proximity to a hot stove.

—David Swartz, of Altoona, while handling a revolver last Sunday accidently shot his wife in the left side. She is in a critical condition.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood has been quite poorly for the past two weeks with heart trouble. Her sister, Miss Ada Spangler, of Tod township, is nursing her.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—Four licenses to sell liquor were granted by the Fulton county court last week, two at McConnellsburg, one at Burnt Cabins and one at Fort Littleton.

—L. S. Wible and wife, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Mapleton. They were on their way home from a visit to Fulton county.

—The hook and ladder truck of the Orbisonia company was recently sold at constable's sale for $240. The purchaser was J. H. McCarthy, mayor of Rockhill borough.

—Mrs. George W. Swope and son, of Selma, California, are visiting among friends in this vicinity. She has been east for a couple months past, and they have decided to remove to the Keystone state.

—It is never too late to note the doing of good deeds. Burgess J. H. McCarthy, of Rockhill, distributed a dozen turkeys in that borough during the holidays. Such liberality will surely meet its reward.

—ARRIVED.—A large lot of Men's new and first quality Gum Boots for $3.00 per pair, also, $1.00 Men's all wool Underwear at 83 cents. We always lead in prices. Lynn's Novelty Store, Huntingdon.

—A fair quality of ice about six inches thick was cut on Monday on the Black Log Narrows dam above Orbisonia by the East Broad Top company. Mapleton ice men have not yet been able to reap any portion of a crop.

—Seven engines for the Manhattan elevated railroad passed east through this place last Friday morning. One of them hauled the others and stopped here for water. Quite a number of our people inspected the diminutive engines.

—The Krupp gun works exhibit at the World's Fair passed east through Mapleton last Friday morning. Two trains were necessary to haul the exhibit and the big guns attracted as much attention as when they passed west on their way to the Fair.

—Advertising gives character and standing to a firm. Go into any community as an entire stranger, pick up the paper published there. Look for the largest advertisers and you can invariably depend upon the fact that you have found the most reliable and desirable firms in that community.

—w. B. Stone who has been assistant supervisor on the division extending from Granville to warrior Ridge has been transferred to Galitzin. H. S. Meily, late assistant supervisor of the "Trenton cut off" with headquarters at Norristown, is his successor. Mr. Stone was a very obliging man and our best wishes go with him to his new position.

—Study German with *Germania*, a magazine for the study of the German language and literature. Highly recommended by eminent professors of German and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist students of German and to interest them in their pursuit.' Subscription price $2.00. Single copies 20 cents. *Germania*, Manchester, N. H.

—Don't miss the Talmage sermon in this issue of the ITEM. The ITEM publishes each week the sermon of the preceding Sunday. These alone are worth many times the subscription price but yon can get these, the Sunday-school lesson notes, all the news and much miscellaneous matter every week for only one dollar per year.

—On Wednesday Mr. O. S. Temple met with an accident which might have resulted in a broken leg. He was at his post as watchman in the cut below town and while mail was passing him one of the lids off the box that covers the journal flew off and struck him on the leg below the knee, cutting a hole and bruising the flesh considerably. It did not disable him from duty, however.—*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

—Daniel, son of Mrs. Jane Hardy, of Mount Union, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. R. Estep, in this place last Sunday morning at 6 o'clock of Œdema, or croupus bronchitis. He was aged 9 years, 3 months and 5 days. The little lad was ailing but a day or two and died very happy. He was a bright boy. The remains were interred at this place Monday afternoon, Rev. F. W. Curry officiating at the services. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—The Greensburg *Press* says: Horse flesh seems to be on the bargain counter in the vicinity of Parnassus, judging from the remarkably low prices at which a number of good horses have been sold lately. A farmer bought a 3-year-old the other day for $3, and was offered another for nothing. Another farmer bought one for seventy-five cents. The horses are said to be good ones, but their owners, who had no work or money, preferred selling them at a sacrifice rather than let them starve to death.

—*Golden Days*, the young people's favorite story paper, recently entered upon its 15th volume. It is as interesting as ever and replete with choice stories, timely hints, suggestions and information. Evelyn Raymond, William Pendleton Chipman, Edward S, Ellis, C. Lauron Hooper, Fred E. Janette and Edward Shippen, are authors who are well known to all readers of *Golden Days*. Dont fail to read the offer on the cover page whereby a complete pictorial history of the World's Fair may be secured. Send for sample copy to James Elverson, publisher, Philadelphia.

—It is probable that before another week passes around the business of the Speer White Sand company will be put in such a shape as to permit the starting of their works at this place. The labor claims have been satisfied by L. M. Speer giving a judgment for the unpaid amount against his individual real estate in this place. The unprotected creditors have also signed a satisfying permit. With these claims out of the way the assignee will be discharged, the property will be re-assigned to Mrs. Alline B. Speer and operations will be resumed. This is the proposed plan and we hope to be able to announce its consummation in our next issue.

—The officers of W. C. No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of this place were installed by District President, S. N. Minick, Tuesday evening of last week. They are as follows: H. E. Himes, president; John F. Lamberson, vice president; J. Melvin Miller, M. of F.; E. G. Rex, conductor; E. E. Bell, secretary; John M. Miller, assistant secretary; A. B. Baker, financial secretary; John A. Toomey, treasurer; F. H. Logan, inspector; E. R. Estep, guard; I. N. Swope, chaplain; James Montgomery, C. H. Hooper, George W. Wharton and S. L. Henderson, sentinels; David Shore, John M. Miller and I. N. Swope, trustees. The Camp is in a very healthy condition.

—On Saturday morning at 2 o'clock Herbert Woomer died at the home of his parents, David and Annie Woomer, Maple avenue and Twenty-fifth street, of typhoid fever, aged 26 years. The deceased was a puddler by occupation and had been working in McKeesport, from which place he came to the home of his parents about one week ago. He was born at Logan Iron Works, Mifflin county, but had lived in this section for a number of years. He was married about one year ago and is survived by his wife, his parents, three brothers —Richard, James and George, and two sisters—Daisy and Ida, all of this city. On sea shore express this morning the remains will be taken to Bald Eagle, where the interment will be made.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—A Huntingdon telegram dated January 11th says: "John Moore, who left this town in May last, was recently arrested in McKeesport on a warrant charging him with desertion of his wife and five children, and yesterday morning his case was tried before the two associate judges. The testimony of his wife, that he had not contributed a single cent toward the support of her children or herself since his departure from home May 15, 1893, was positive, and believing it true the court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs and $1.50 per week to his wife, payments to date from May 15 last, and remitted monthly, and enter into a recognizance in the sum of $500 for the faithful discharge of the sentence. Moore was unable to secure a bondsman and was sent to jail."

—Prof. H. *W.* Pyles, principal of the Mapletan schools, left last *W*ednesday evening on a mission the import of which was made know when he returned at noon on Monday with a bride, in the person of Miss Mary B. Diener. They were married at the residence of the bride's parents in waterloo, Pa., Thursday evening, January 11th, Rev. J. F. Diener, father of the bride, officiating. The attendants were Miss Flora High, of Newville, Pa., Miss Frances Black, of Cumberland, Md., Rev. E. A. Pyles, of Oval, Pa., and Mr. Karl Diener. The bride and groom were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. They arrived in Mapleton at noon on Monday and for the present will make their home here. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

—The revival in the M. E. church which has been in progress for the past two weeks still continues with unabated interest. A deep spiritual feeling seems to pervade the community. Large and attentive audiences fill the church nightly. Christians, recognizing their responsibilities, are reconsecrating themselves and valiantly working for the master. The spirit is striving with the unsaved and many are obeying the call. Up to this writing seventeen have accepted Christ and many others are earnestly seeking Him. Denominational lines, to great extend, seem to be banished and all are working for the salvation of souls. The general class service on Sunday morning last was a memorable occasion to all present. May the work still continue with interest and power. Services for next Sunday: Sunday school, 9.30 A. M., general class, 10.30 A. M., Junior League, 4 P. M., Senior League, 6 P. M., revival services, 7 P. M.

—THE BEST YET.—*Arthur's Home Magazine* for January is the most attractive number we have ever seen of that always interesting periodical. To say that *Arthur* in every way meets the needs of a household, from the oldest to the youngest, is but a simple statement of fact. The excellence of it's illustrations and the merit and variety of it's contents show what a treasure the magazine will prove during 1894. Among the principal articles are "The Mosques of Tlemcen" and "With the Ancient Egyptains," both capital, both beautifully illustrated. "The Yellow Envelope," by Mrs. Mary A. Denison, is one of that popular writer's best efforts, and "Miss Vera's Telegram," and various other stories, are equally good in their way. "Girls and Boy's" and "Home Circle" are better than ever. "Woman's World" is crowded with the freshest novelties in costumes and needlework of all sorts. The new department, "The Clover Club," promises to be the prominent feature of the year. We heartily advise all our readers to examine this January number—certain, if they do so, that they will become subscribers. Price, 10 cents per copy, or $1.00 a year. Club-getters are offered a choice variety of premiums. Address
ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE,
Philadelphia, Pa

Literary Society Programme.

The following is the programme of the literary society held at the Latta Grove school house, Jan. 9th:

Vocal music.

Declamation, by Bertha Dell, entitled, "Is there Anyone Sad.

Dialogue, by Esco Walker and Isaac Querry.

Select reading, by Rhoda Monihen, "The Ratification Meeting."

Select reading, by Jennie Dell, entitled, "Only a Boy."

Select reading, by Jesse Stever, entitled, "Johnny's Composition on Cats."

Declamation, by Effie Dell.

Essay, by Lottie Smith, entitled, "Character."

Vocal music.

Question for debate was, "Resolved, that there can be more real information gained by traveling than from reading." Speakers: Affirmative, Ada B. Wible, Miles Taylor, Michael Stever. Negative, Henry Monihen, Frank Wible, Miles Monihen, Ephraim Dell.

The judges, who were Wilson Dell, Jsaac Dell, Sylvanus Dell, decided in favor of negative.

The house was then open for general debate. House decided in favor of negative.

ADA B. WIBLE,
BERTHA DELL,
RALPH MADDEN,
Committee.

Local Institute.

Following is the programme of local institute to be held at Mill Creek, January 27, 1894:

"School Room Attractions"—Flora Himes, B. P. Steel, E. Guy Rex.

"What benefit do our country schools receive from our normal schools?—Ezra Lehman, E. U. Hamilton, J. A. Myers.

"Primary Reading"—Lottie Spiese, Grace Hooper, Ralph Yoder.

"Arithmetic"—J. G. Zerby, Rupert Swigart, H. W. Pyles.

"What is the future of our children"—Clinton Felmlee, I. N. Swope.

G. Rudy.

"What our Schools need most"—S.

"Discipline"—W. M. Benson, George Kyper, Bruce Boring.

"Pupils, Parents and Teacher"—L. R. Smith, J. G. Dell, Harvey Tate.

Bring your "Songs and Glees."

All friends of education are invited.

J. O. SMITH,
E. U. HAMILTON,
GEO. KYPER,
CLINTON FELMLEE,
Committee.

K. G. E. Officers.

The following are the officers for Alexandria Castle, No. 150, Knights of the Golden Eeagle, for the ensuing term:

Past Chief, J. B. Kean.
Noble Chief, J. C. Isenberg.
Vice Chief, H. A. Tyson.
High Priest, Wm. E. Henney.
Venerable Hermit, O. E. Henney.
Master of Records, C. T. Swope.
Clerk of Exchequer, Mannassa Isenberg.
Keeper of Exchequer, M. C. Neff.
Sir Herald, Calvin Laird.
Worthy Bard, Henry Lloyd.
Worthy Chamberlain, J. N. Patterson.
Ensign, Geo. Lloyd.
Esquire, Daniel Homer.
First Guardsman, James Crownover.
Second Guardsman, B. C. Isenberg.
Trustees, L. G. Knode, H. Lloyd, C. T. Swoope.
Representative to the Grand Castle, Henry Lloyd.

A Surprise.

A number of the friends of B. F. Slates gave him a very pleasant surprise on last Thursday evening, it being his birthday. When he returned from prayer meeting he found the room filled with his little lady friends. They gave him a genuine surprise and brought him many useful presents, and, after spending two hours in genuine enjoyment, they returned to their homes, all feeling rejoiced and happy. Mr. Slates assures us that he enjoyed the surprise and returns his sincere thanks to the friends and wishes them all a long and happy life.

Attention, Republicans.

A meeting of the Republican voters of Mapleton borough will be held in the borough office on Saturday, January 20, 1894, at 6 o'clock P. M., to consider the nomination of a borough ticket and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

G. W. WRIGHT.
Member Rep. Co. Committee.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and
RED FLANNELS,
also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock
BOOTS AND SHOES
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AGENT'S NOTICE.
Estate of Henry Pheasant, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of agency of the estate of Henry Pheasant, deceased, late of Union township, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
G. W. PHEASANT,
Calvin, Dec. 4, '93. Agent.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Mothers in Israel."

TEXT: "*The mother of Sisera looked out at a window.*"—Judges v., 28.

Spiked to the ground of Jael's tent lay the dead commander in chief of the Canaanitish host, General Sisera, not far from the river Kishon, which was only a dry bed of pebbles when in 1889, in Palestine, we crossed it, but the gullies and ravines which ran into it indicated the possibility of great freshets like the one at the time of the text. General Sisera had gone out with 900 iron chariots, but he was defeated, and, his chariot wheels interlocked with the wheels of other chariots, he could not retreat fast enough, and so he leaped to the ground an ran till, exhausted, he went into Jael's tent for safety. She had just been churning, and when he asked for water she gave him buttermilk, which in the east is considered a most refreshing drink. Very tired, and supposing he was safe, he went to sleep upon the floor, but Jael, who had resolved upon his death, took a tent pin, long and round and sharp, in one hand and a hammer in her other hand, and, putting the sharp end of the tent pin to the forehead of Sisera, with her other hand she lifted the hammer and brought it down on the head of the pin with a stout stroke, when Sisera struggled to rise, and she struck him again, and he struggled to rise, and the third time she struck him, and the commander in chief of the Canaanitish host lay dead.

Meanwhile in the distance Sisera's mother sits amid surroundings of wealth and pomp and scenes palatial waiting for his return. Every mother expects her son to be victorious, and this mother looked out at the window expecting to see him drive up in his chariot followed by wagons loaded with embroideries and also by regiments of men vanquished and enslaved. I see her now sitting at the window, in high expectation. She watches the farthest turn of the road. She looks for the flying dust of the swift hoofs. The first flash of the bit of the horse's bridle she will catch.

The ladies of her court stand round, and she tells them of what they shall have when her son comes up—chains of gold and carcanets of beauty and dresses of such wondrous fabric and splendor as the Bible only hints at, but leaves us to imagine. "He ought to be here by this time," says his mother. "That battle is surely over. I hope that freshet of the river Kishon has not impeded him. I hope those strange appearances we saw last night in the sky were not ominous, when the stars seemed to fight in their courses. No! No! He is so brave in battle I know he has won the day. He will soon be here." But alas for the disappointed mother! She will not see the glittering headgear of the horses at full gallop bringing her son home from victorious battle. As a solitary messenger arriving in hot haste rides up to the windows at which the mother of Sisera sits, he cries, "Your armies are defeated, and your son is dead." There is a scene of horror and anguish from which we turn away.

Now you see the full meaning of my short text, "The mother of Sisera looked out at a window." Well, my friends, we are all out in the battle of life; it is raging now, and the most of us have a mother watching and waiting for news of our victory or defeat. If she be not sitting at the window of earth, she is sitting at a window of heaven, and she is going to hear all about it.

By all the rules of war Sisera ought to have been triumphant. He had 900 iron chariots and a host of many thousands vaster than the armies of Israel. But God was on the other side, and the angry freshets of Kishon, and the hail, the lightning and the unmanageable warhorses, and the capsized chariots and the stellar panic in the sky discomfited Sisera. Josephus in his history describes the scene in the following words: "When they were come to a close fight there came down from heaven a great storm with a vast quantity of rain and hail, and the wind blew the rain in the face of the Canaanites and so darkened their eyes their arrows and slings were of no advantage to them, nor would the coldness of the air permit the soldiers to make use of their swords, while this storm did not so much incommode the Israelites because it came on their backs. They also took such courage upon the apprehension that God was assisting them that they fell upon the very midst of their enemies and slew a great number of them, so that some of them fell by the Israelites, some fell by their own horses which were put into disorder, and not a few were killed by their own chariots."

Hence, my hearers, the bad news brought to the mother of Sisera looking out at the window. And our mother, whether sitting at a window of earth or a window of heaven, will hear the news of our victory or defeat—not according to our talents or educational equipment or our opportunities, but according as to whether God is for us or against us.

"Where's mother?" is the question most frequently asked in many households. It is asked by the husband as well as the child coming in at nightfall, "Where's mother?" It is asked by the little ones when they get hurt and come in crying with the pain, "Where's mother?" It is asked by those who have seen some grand sight or heard some good news or received some beautiful gift, "Where's mother?" She sometimes feels wearied by the question, for they all ask and keep asking it all the time. She is not only the first to hear every case of perplexity, but she is the judge in every court of domestic appeal. That is what puts the premature wrinkles on so many maternal faces and powders white so many maternal foreheads. You see, it is a question that keeps on for all the years of childhood. It comes from the nursery, and from the evening stand where the boys and girls are learning their school lessons, and from the starting out in the morning, when the tippet or hat or slate or book or overshoe is lost, until at night, all out of breath, the youngsters come in and shout until you can hear them from cellar to garret and from front door to the back fence of the back yard, "Where's mother?" Indeed, a child's life is so full of that question that if he be taken away one of the things that the mother most misses and the silence that most oppresses her is the absence of that question, which she will never hear on earth again, except she hears it in a dream which sometimes restores the nursery just as it was, and then the voice comes back so natural, and so sweet, and so innocent, and so inquiring that the dream breaks at the words, "Where's mother?"

If that question were put to most of us this morning, we would have to say, if we spoke truthfully, like Sisera's mother, she is at the palace window. She has become a queen unto God forever, and she is pulling back the rich folds of the king's upholstery to look down at us. We are not told the particulars about the residence of Sisera's mother, but there is in that scene in the book of Judges so much about embroideries and needlework and ladies in waiting that we know her residence must have been princely and palatial. So we have no minute and particular description of the palace at whose window our glorified mother sits, but there is so much in the closing chapters of the good old book about crowns, and pearls big enough to make a gate out of one of them, new songs and marriage suppers, and harps, and white horses with kings in the stirrups, and golden candlesticks that we know the heavenly residence of our mother is superb, is unique, is colonnaded, is domed, is embowered, is fountained, is glorified beyond the power of pencil or pen or tongue to present, and in the window of that palace the mother sits watching for news from the battle. What a contrast between that celestial surrounding and her once earthly surroundings! What a work to bring up a family, in the old time way, with but little or no hired help, except perhaps for the washing day or for the swine slaughtering, commonly called "the killing day!"

There was then no reading of elaborate treatises on the best modes of rearing children, and then leaving it all to hired help, with one or two visits a day to the nursery to see if the principles announced are being carried out. The most of those old folks did the sewing, the washing, the mending, the darning, the patching, the millinery, the mantua making, the housekeeping, and in hurried harvest time helped spread the hay or tread down the load in the mow. They were at the same time caterers, tailors, doctors, chaplains and nurses for a whole household all together down with measles or scarlet fever, or round the house with whooping coughs and croups and runround fingers and earaches and all the infantile distempers which at some time swoop upon every large household. Some of those mothers never got rested in this world. Instead of the self rocking cradles of our day, which, wound up, will go hour after hour for the solace of the young slumberer, it was weary foot on the rocker sometimes half the day or half the night—rock—rock—rock—rock. Instead of our drug stores filled with all the wonders of materia medica and called up through a telephone, with them the only apothecary short of four miles' ride was the garret, with its bunches of peppermint and pennyroyal and catnip and mustard and camomile flowers, which were expected to do everything. Just think of it! Fifty years of preparing breakfast, dinner and supper. The chief music they heard was that of spinning wheel and rocking chair. Fagged out, headachy and with ankles swollen. Those old fashioned mothers—if any persons ever fitted appropriately into a good, easy, comfortable heaven, they were the folks, and they got there, and they are rested. They wear no spectacles, for they have their third sight—as they lived long enough on earth to get their second sight—and they do not have to pant for breath after going up the the emerald stairs of the Eternal palace, at whose window they now sit waiting for news from the battle.

But if anyone keeps on asking the questions "Where's mother?" I answer, "She's in your present character." The probability is that your physical features suggest her. If there be seven children in a household at least six of them look like their mother, and the older you get the more you will look like her. But I speak now especially of your character and not of your looks. This is easily explained. During the first ten years of your life you were almost all the time with her, and your father you saw only mornings and nights. There are no years in any life so important for impression as the first ten. Then and there is the impression made for virtue or vice, for truth or falsehood, for bravery or cowardice, for religion or skepticism. Suddenly start out from behind a door and frighten the child, and you may shatter his nervous system for a lifetime. During the first ten years you can tell him enough spook stories to make him a coward till he dies. Act before him as though Friday were an unlucky day, and it were baleful to have thirteen at the table, or see the moon over the left shoulder, and he will never recover from the idiotic superstitions. You may give that girl before she is ten years old a foudness for dress that will make her a mere "dummy frame," or fashion plate, for forty years. Ezekiel xvi., 44, "As is the mother so is her daughter." Before one decade has passed you can decide whether that boy will be a Shylock or a George Peabody. Boys and girls are generally echoes of fathers and mothers. What an incoherent thing for a mother out of temper to punish a child for getting mad, or for a father who smokes to shut his boy up in a dark closet because he has found him with an old stump of a cigar in his mouth, or for that mother to rebuke her daughter for staring at herself too much in the looking glass when the mother has her own mirrors so arranged as to repeat her form from all sides! The great English poet's loose moral character was decided before he left the nursery, and his schoolmaster in the schoolroom overheard this conversation: "Byron, your mother is a fool," and he answered, "I know it." You can hear all through the heroic life of Senator Sam Houston the words of his mother when she in the war of 1812 put a musket in his hand and said: "There, my son, take this and never disgrace it, for remember I had rather all my sons should fill one honorable grave than that one of them should turn his back on an enemy. Go and remember, too, that while the door of my cottage is open to all brave men it is always shut against cowards." Agrippina, the mother of Nero, murderess, you are not surprised that her son was a murderer. Give that child an overdose of catechism, and make him recite verses of the Bible as a punishment, and make Sunday a bore, and he will become a stout antagonist of Christianity. Impress him with the kindness and the geniality and the loveliness of religion, and he will be its advocate and exemplar for all time and eternity.

A few days ago right before our express train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad the preceding train had gone down through a broken bridge, twelve cars falling 100 feet and then consumed. I saw that only one span of the bridge was down and all the other spans were standing. Plan a good bridge of morals for your sons and daughters, but have the first span of ten years defective, and through that they will crash down, though all the rest keep standing. O man, O woman, if you have preserved your integrity and are really Christian, you have first of all to thank God, and I think next you have to thank your mother. The most impressive thing at the inauguration of James A. Garfield as President of the United States was that after he had taken the oath of office he turned round and in the presence of the Supreme Court and the Senate of the United States kissed his old mother. If I had time to take statistics out of this audience, and I could ask what proportion of you who are Christians owe your salvation under God to maternal fidelity, I think about three-fourths of you would spring to your feet. "Ha! ha!" said the soldiers of the regiment to Charlie, one of their comrades. "What has made the change in you? You used to like sin as well as any of us." Pulling from his pocket his mother's letter, in which, after telling of some comforts she had sent him, she concluded, "We are all praying for you, Charlie, that you may be a Christain," he said, "Boys, that's the sentence.'

The trouble with Sisera's mother was that, while sitting at the window of my text watching for news of her son from the battlefield, she had the two bad qualities of being dissolute and being too fond of personal adornment. The Bible account says: "Her wise ladies answered her yea. She returned answer to herself: 'Have they not sped? Have they not divided the prey—to every man a damsel or two, to Sisera a prey of divers colors, a prey of divers colors of needlework, of divers colors of needlework on both sides?'" She makes no anxious utterance about the wounded in battle, about the bloodshed, about the dying, about the dead, about the principles involved in the battle going on, a battle so important that the stars and the freshets took part, and the clash of swords was answered by the thunder of the skies. What she thinks most of is the bright colors of the wardrobes to be captured and the needlework. "To Sisera a prey of divers colors, a prey of divers colors of needlework, of divers colors of needlework on both sides."

Now neither Sisera's mother nor any one else can say too much in eulogy of the needle. It has made more useful conquests than the sword. Pointed at one end and with an eye at the other, whether of bone or ivory, as in earliest time; or of bronze, as in Pliny's time; or of steel, as in modern time. whether laboriously fashioned as formerly by one hand, or as now, when 100 workmen in a factory are employed to make the different parts of one needle, it is an instrument divinely ordered for the comfort, for the life, for the health, for the adornment of the human race. The eye of the needle hath seen more domestic comfort and more gladdened poverty and more Christian service than any other eye. The modern sewing machine has in no wise abolished the needle, but rather enthroned it. Thank God for the needlework.

from the time when the Lord Almighty from the heavens ordered in regard to the embroidered door of the ancient tabernacle, "Thou shalt make a hanging for the door of the tent of blue and purple and scarlet and fine twined linen wrought with needlework," down to the womanly hands which this winter in this tabernacle are presenting for benevolent purposes their needlework. But there was nothing except vanity and worldliness and social splash in what Sisera's mother said about the needlework she expected her son would bring home from the battle. And I am not surprised to find that Sisera fought on the wrong side when his mother at the window of my text in that awful exigency had her chief thought on dry goods achievement and social display. God only knows how many homes have made shipwreck on the wardrobe. And that mother who sits at the window watching for vainglorious triumph of millinery and fine colors and domestic pageantry will, after a while, hear as bad news from her children out in the battle of life as Sisera's mother heard from the struggle at Esdraeion.

But if you still press the question, "Where's mother?" I will tell you where she is not, though once she was there. Some of you started with her likeness in your face and her principles in your soul. But you have cast her out. That was an awful thing for you to, but you have done it. That hard, grinding dissipated look you never got from her. If you had seen any one strike her you would have struck him down without much care whether the blow was just sufficient or fatal; but, my boy, you have struck her down—struck her innocenee from your face and struck her principles from your soul. You struck her down! The tent pin that Jael drove three times into the skull of Sisera was not so cruel as the stab you have made more than three times through your mother's heart. But she is waiting yet, for mothers are slow to give up their boys—waiting at some window, it may be a window on earth or at some window in heaven. And others may cast you off. Your wife may seek divorce and have no patience with you. Your father may disinherit you and say, "Let him never again darken the door of our house." But there are two persons who do not give you up—God and mother.

How many disappointed mothers waiting at the window! Perhaps the panes of the window are not great glass plate, bevel edged and hovered over by exquisite lambrequin, but the window is made of small panes, I would say about six or eight of them, in summer wreathed with trailing vine and in winter pictured by the Raphaels of the forest, a real country window. The mother sits there knitting, or busy with her needle on homely repairs, when she looks up and sees coming across the bridge of the meadow brook a stranger, who dismounts in front of the window. He lifts and drops the heavy knocker of the farmhouse door. "Come in!" is the response. He gives his name and says, "I have come on a sad errand." "There is nothing the mattar with my son in the city, is there?" she asked. "Yes!" he says. "Your son got into an unfortunate encounter with a young man in a liquor saloon last night and is badly hurt. The fact is he cannot get well. I hate to tell you all. I am sorry to say he is dead." "Dead!" she cries as she totters back. "Oh, my son! my son! my son! Would God I had died for thee!" That is the ending of all her cares and anxieties and good counsels for that boy. That is her pay for her self sacrifices in his behalf. That is the bad news from the battle. So the tidings of derelict or Christian sons travel to the windows of earth or the windows of heaven at which mothers sit.

"But," says some one, "are you not mistaken about my glorified mother hearing of my evildoings since she went away?" Says some one else, "Are you not mistaken about my glorified mother hearing of my self sacrifice and moral bravery and struggle to do right?" No! Heaven and earth are in constant communication. There are trains running every five minutes—trains of immortals ascending and descending—spirits going from earth to heaven to live there. Sprits descending from heaven to earth to minister and help. They hear from us many times every day. Do they hear good news or bad news from the battle, this Sedan, this Thermopylæ, this Austerlitz, in which every one of us is fighting on the right side or the wrong side. O God, whose I am, and whom I am trying to serve, as a result of this sermon, roll over on all mothers a new sense of their responsibility, and upon all children, whether still in the nursery or out on the tremendous Esdraelon of middle life or old age, the fact that their victories or defeats sound clear out, clear up to the windows of sympathetic maternity. Oh, is not this the minute when the cloud of blessing filled with the exhaled tears of anxious mothers shall burst in showers of mercy on this audience?

There is one thought that is almost too tender for utterance. I almost fear to start it lest I have not enough control of my emotion to conclude it. As when we were children we so often came in from play or from a hurt or from some childish injustice practiced upon us, and as soon as the door was opened we cried, "Where's mother?" and she said, "Here I am," and we buried our weeping faces in her lap, so after awhile, when we get through with the pleasures and hurts of this life, we will, by the pardoning mercy of Christ, enter the heavenly home, and among the first questions, not the first, but among the first, will be the old question that we used to ask, the question that is being asked in thousands of places at this very moment—the question, "Where's mother?" And it will not take long for us to find her or for her to find us, for she will have been watching at the window for our coming, and with the other children of our household of earth we will again gather round her, and she will say: "Well, how did you get through the battle of life? I have often heard from others about you, but now I want to hear it from your own souls. Tell me all about it, my children!" And then we will tell her of all our earthly experiences, the holidays, the marriages, the birth hours, the burials, the heartbreaks, the losses, the gains, the victories, the defeats, and she will say: "Never mind, it is all over now. I see each one of you has a crown, which was given you at the gate as you came through. Now cast it at the feet of the Christ who saved you and saved me and saved us all. Thank God, we are never to part, and for all the ages of eternity you will never again have to ask, 'Where's mother?'"

LATER NEWS.

A TEMPORARY bridge over Newtown Creek at Penny Bridge, Long Island, N. Y., gave way, plunging a hundred men and boys into the water. Three men are in hospitals and it was not known on the morning after how many might have been lost.

EDWARD LEWIS killed his wife and himself at Cincinnati, Ohio.

POSTMASTER WASHINGTON HESING, of Chicago, wrote to the authorities at Washington, stating emphatically that unless his quarters in the Federal Building be repaired he will move out.

IT was thought in Washington that by deciding to report their internal revenue scheme as a separate measure the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had given the proposed income tax its death blow.

SECRETARY CARLISLE denied that he has taken steps to issue bonds under the Resumption act. Bland's committee voted to report his bill for the coinage of the seigniorage.

SPAIN demands $5,000,000 from Muley Hassan for the attack on Melilla.

DISPATCHES received at Montreal say President Peixoto, of Brazil, has consented to resign.

THE British House of Commons passed the Parish Councils bill and adjourned until Februarv 12th.

THE Meadville Savings Bank, of Meadville, Penn., has closed its doors.

WHILE skating on the Blackstone River two boys named Berry and Nadeau, of Albion, R. I., broke through the ice and were drowned.

A SMALL frame house at Des Moines, Iowa, occupied by Philip S. Hobson, was burned. His two little girls, aged two and three, perished.

ERNEST HOFFMAN shot his wife dead and and then committed suicide at Sisterville, W. Va. Drink was the cause of the crime.

JESSE PREWELL, a well-to-do bachelor farmer, killed himself with a shotgun near Winchester, Ohio, after writing a letter in which he said that the deed was the result of remorse at having assisted in the lynching of young Parker, near West Union.

MRS. CLEVELAND gave a card reception at the White House, for which a thousand invitations were sent out. The hostess was assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet and a number of young buds.

THE second of the series of Cabinet dinners in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland was given by Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle at their residence.

BRITISH troops operating in the interior of Africa have defeated a force of 4000 Sofas at Konno. Two hundred and fifty of the natives were killed. The British loss was slight.

THE Protestant natives in Uganda, Africa, defeated the Mahometan natives, of whom thirty were killed and 1500 captured.

BAGE, Brazil, has been so long besieged by the insurgents that the garrison is driven to eating cats and other animals.

CAPTAIN WILSON'S FATE.

The Matabeles Overwhelm His Party and Kill Them All.

Advices from a Matabele source which arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, are to the effect that Captain Wilson and his entire party, who have been reported to have been annihilated by the forces of King Lo Bengula beyond the Shangani River, died fighting hard.

A native who arrived at Buluwayo says that he was present when the Matabeles made their first attack on Captain Wilson. They at first thought that the whites had a numerous force, and retired after the first skirmish. Lo Bengula, in his wagon, fled for a short distance, but learning that Captain Wilson's force was numerically weak, the Matabeles were ordered to return and attack them.

The natives in overwhelming numbers fought the whites, but the latter battled gallantly behind the cover afforded them by their dead horses. It was impossible, however, for the whites to hold the Matabeles in check, and their fire grew weaker and weaker. Then the Matabeles rushed in on the British, nearly all of whom were wounded. All the live whites were killed with assegais, and stripped of their clothing and accoutrements.

A party has arrived at Fort Tull and reports meeting a band of armed natives, one of whom was carrying a rifle that had belonged to one of Captain Wilson's men.

DEATH IN THE KISS.

Hair Got in His Throat and Burst a Blood Vessel.

George W. Harvey, one of the most prominent citizens of Ione, N. J., died a few nights ago, under peculiar circumstances.

He was celebrating his golden wedding, and was surrounded by his children and grandchildren. He kissed one of the latter on the head and a hair lodged in his throat, bringing on a severe coughing spell, in the midst of which a blood vessel burst, and Mr. Harvey died in a few minutes.

His wife was so shocked that she has been unconscious since her husband's death, and her life is despaired of. Mr. Harvey was seventy-three years old and his wife three years younger.

Russian Crop Prospects.

Russian papers take a gloomy view of the crop prospects of 1894, owing to the extraordinary mildness of the winter and the absence of snow, which promises badly. A specialist, Ivanon Stonenkeff, predicts widespread famine.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

15TH DAY.—Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry as to Commissioner Blount's salary was discussed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.——Mr. Hornblower's nomination to the United States Supreme bench was reported adversely.

16TH DAY.—It was decided to take up the bill for the repeal of the Federal Election law as "unfinished business."——The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit owners of cattle and horses transporting them into Mexico to reimport them into the United States at any time within twelve months from its passage, was reported from the Committee on Finance, amended, and passed.

17TH DAY.—Mr. Davis spoke at length on the Hawaiian situation.——The bill for the repeal of the Election laws then came before the Senate as unfinished business.

18TH DAY.—Messrs. Davis and Turpie spoke on the Hawaiian question.

19TH DAY.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Gray, proceeded to the consideration of executive business after half an hour's open session, in which nothing important occurred.

The House.

20TH DAY.—Debate was begun on the Wilson bill, after the closure resolution had been amended, fixing the date for a final vote on January 29. Chairman Wilson made the opening speech.

21ST DAY.—Mr. Wilson finished his speech in support of the Tariff bill, and Mr. Burrows opened the attack in behalf of the Republicans. He was followed by Mr. Hopkins. At the evening session the debate was continued by Mr. Haines and Mr. Woomer, who opposed the bill, and by Mr. Pendleton, who argued in its support. General Curtis closed the debate with an attack on the bill.

22D DAY.—The tariff debate was continued by Messrs. Johnson, Dalzell, Warner and Coombs. Messrs. Snodgrass, Mahon and Curtis spoke at the night session.

23D DAY.—After the routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Wilson Tariff bill, and Mr. Breckinridge addressed the committee. He was followed by Messrs. Richards, Dingley, Dolliver, Springer and Harter.

24TH DAY.—Mr. Cummings introduced a bill to provide for the enlargement and improvement of the United States Naval Hospital at Brooklyn.——The tariff debate was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Payne, Everett, Simpson, Hermann, Pendleton and Daniels. At the evening session, with only nine members present, the debate was continued by Messrs. McKaig, Hermann, English and Waugh.

25TH DAY.—The President's message was received and referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.——The debate on the Wilson bill was continued. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cochran, Grosvenor, Draper and Bryan.

VAILLANT MUST DIE.

The French Chamber of Deputies Bomb Thrower Sentenced.

The trial of Auguste Vaillant, the Anarchist, who on December 9 last threw a bomb which exploded in the French Chamber of Deputies has just ended at Paris.

Just previous to the trial a report was circulated that a bomb with a burned fuse was found outside the court. The Palace of Justice, in which the trial took place, was surrounded by guards, and nobody was allowed to pass through their ranks unless possessed of a pass, and even then not until his identity had been fully established.

The court was thronged with people when Vaillant was brought in at noon, closely guarded by policemen.

The opening proceedings were of a purely formal nature. The prisoner admitted, in reply to the questions of the Public Prosecutor, that he had been several times in prison for theft, and he exclaimed fiercely:

"The unjust conditions of society were responsible for what you are pleased to term robberies."

The prisoner said that his ticket of admission to the gallery of the Chamber on the day he threw the bombs was given to him by a Deputy.

The jury deliberated only twenty-five minutes and returned a verdict of "Guilty without extenuating circumstances." Judge Caze then pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner.

KILLED FATHER, MOTHER.

Young Saner Then Went to the Barn, Set It on Fire, and Shot Himself.

The body of Rufus Saner, who killed his father and mother and then set fire to their house and barn, was found in the half-destroyed barn next day with a pistol at his side. Saner was an inveterate reader of cheap literature. He had a quarrel with his mother about feeding chickens, and it is supposed his father reprimanded him. This made him angry, and at the first opportunity he took a double-barreled shotgun and fired upon his mother through a window, killing her instantly. His father was attracted by the shot and came upon the scene, to be attacked by the boy. A struggle followed, and the son finally killed the father by beating him over the head with a gun, breaking the stock and bending the barrel.

Rufus then ransacked the stand drawer, where he knew his father kept his money. Seeing that it would be impossible to escape, he dragged his father's body into the house, poured oil over both bodies, and set fire to them. Throwing the pocketbooks on the floor, he went to the barn, set fire to it, and shot himself.

STRIKE LED BY A BOY.

Young Slate Pickers Desert a Plymouth (Penn.) Mine in a Body.

The slate pickers employed in the Gaylord mine at Plymouth, Penn., organized a strike Saturday under the leadership of Willie Thomas, aged thirteen. They demanded better pay for shorter hours. When the Superintendent refused to accede to their demand the boys, to the number of 120, marched out of the breaker in a body, leaving the mine idle.

TWO BOYS BURNED.

Their Mother and Two Other Children Barely Escaped.

The house of John Montal in Dickinson Centre, N. Y., was destroyed by fire during the night. The flames spread rapidly, and two boys, aged four and six years respectively, were hemmed in by the fire and burned to death. The mother and two other children barely escaped with their lives.

IN Russian Poland the Catholic churches have been closed and hundreds of Catholics have been murdered by Cossacks.

THE WHITE CITY BURNED.

WORLD'S FAIR STRUCTURES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

It Started in the Casino and Followed the Peristyle to the Music Hall—From There It Leaped to the Liberal Arts and Manufactures Buildings—Estimate of Losses.

Fire at the World's Fair grounds in Chicago, a few nights ago, destroyed property to the amount of $1,500,000 and possibly more. The proper estimate is hard to make, as the goods are all boxed up in the Manufactures Building, where the main losses occurred. The Music Hall, peristyle and Casino were totally destroyed, causing a loss of $300,000.

The damage to the Manufactures Building itself is put at $250,000, but as the structure is worthless comparatively the loss is not felt. The losses in the main fall upon exhibitors from Germany, Japan, France, England, Belgium, Canada, Russia, Switzerland, Brazil, Denmark, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey. The losses divided among the various countries were as follows:

Germany, $100,000; Japan, $100,000; France, $150,000; England, $30,000; Belgium, $25,000; Canada, $10,000; Russia, $10,000; Switzerland, $15,000; Brazil, $10,000; Denmark, $5000; Spain, $10,000; Italy, $10,000; Netherlands $5000; Turkey, $5000; Manufactures' Building, $250,000; peristyle, Casino and Music Hall, $300,000.

There were about twelve thousand cases remaining in the Manufactures Building, and these were valued at $300 each, making a total of $3,600,000. The Japanese goods in the structure were valued at $600,000, those belonging to France $1,000,000, and those belonging to the German Empire and Bavaria $150,000. Only estimates of the goods which were the property of other foreign Nations can be made. Very few of the foreign Governments escaped loss.

The fire in the Manufactures Building was burning fiercely in the galleries above the French and Belgian sections, while two thousand men were busily engaged in getting packing cases containing valuable exhibits out of the way.

One life was lost and two men were injured during the fire.

Probably no more magnificent yet terrifying spectacle than this fire has ever been witnessed this side of the Atlantic. It was long after dark when belated people, returning from work to their homes in the southern suburbs along the elevated road familiar to hundreds of thousands of World's Fair visitors, noticed constantly enlarging columns of fire and smoke ascending skyward in the east.

"The World's Fair is on fire," was the cry.

The last half mile of the journey is directly east to the Fair so that all view of the blazing pleasure house of the world was shut off for a time completely.

Directly past the scene of the frightful fire of the cold storage warehouse, where scores of firemen lost their lives during the Fair, hundreds of spectators hurried from the trains into the celebrated Court of Honor. There suddenly the conflagration came into full view

Whirlwinds of blazing embers were being carried from the end of the Court of Honor farthest from the Administration Building, high over the mammoth roof of the Liberal Arts Building, the largest structure on earth. The great golden statue of the Republic could be seen lifting her liberty cap defiantly aloft through the clouds of smoke and flame.

The fire had been burning less than an hour when a thunderous crash of falling timber and a tremendous shout from the crowd announced the collapse of the peristyle. A moment later another terrific yell from the crowd told that the Liberal Arts Building had caught fire and that the whole Exposition was threatened.

One of the ladders upon which was a group of firemen fell with the columns, and one of the heroic fire fighters went down to death, while a number of others suffered injuries more or less severe.

The sky was livid, brilliant at this time with falling sparks, many of which fell away to the north, showering the roofs of the Art Palace, Women's Building and the various State structures with fire. The trains and street cars added momentarily thousands to the throngs of people, and but for the terrifying spectacle and the danger to life and property it seemed as if the greatest gala night of all at the World's Fair was on in all its glory.

The fire started in the Casino, just east of the Agricultural Building and south of the peristyle. The Casino was quickly destroyed and the flames surged north on top of the peristyle and, dropping, made a second line of fire along the base of the columns.

The flames then sprang through the Music Hall. While the fire was burning there was one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night. Along the top of the peristyle were scores of statues. The spectacle for those people fortunate enough to be on the moving sidewalk, just east of the peristyle, was more of a succession of gigantic human beings plunging one after another, headlong into the waters of the lake below. The origin of the fire is said to be revenge on the part of a couple of tramps.

The solitary guard in the Music Hall says that just before the flames broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the Music Hall and told them to find quarters elsewhere.

They left in the direction of the Casino and soon after the fire broke out, and soon everything on the grounds was in terror and confusion.

Fred S. James, Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the World's Fair, who was a spectator, says of the goods in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Buildings, that there is little or no insurance on them, as the companies all canceled their policies at the close of the Exposition. A week before there were over 17,000 cases of goods still on the grounds and the bulk of these were in the Liberal Arts Building. It is said that almost the entire German exhibit is in the Liberal Arts Building, because of the inability of the commissioners to secure steamship capacity.

At 9 o'clock, just after President Higinbotham arrived on the grounds, the roof of the Manufactures Building fell in. Mr. Higinbotham, when he saw this, said that the loss, even if the fire went no further, could not be less than $10,000,000, as not only the Liberal Arts Building was burning, but the Casino and peristyle were gone and the Music Hall and Agricultural were also burning.

ASSISTANT-ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMAS, of the Postoffice Department, has decided that the monthly reports of college students as to their grades in the classes cannot be sent through the mails, except on payment of letter postage. The question was raised by a Missouri college President.

THE estimated profit from the South African gold mining industry during 1893 is $20,000,000. The diamond mining industry yielded a profit of $7,750,000.

COLORED BOY LYNCHED.

An Ohio Mob Decided Him Guilty of Double Murder.

Roscoe Parker, a colored lad of fifteen, was taken from the jail at West Union, Ohio, and lynched by a masked mob. Four weeks ago Pittston Rhines and wife, an elderly couple, were murdered and $10 they had was stolen. Their throats were cut and they were frightfully beaten. Parker had worked for Rhines, and he was arrested.

A mob gathered to lynch him, but the officers took him to Portsmouth jail, giving it out that they had sent him to Hillsboro for safe keeping. Parker was brought to West Union for a preliminary hearing, all talk of lynching having seemingly died out.

The news that Parker was back soon caused a mob to form on the edge of town. Having left a guard over the vehicles that had brought the people in, the mob moved toward town. The jail was soon reached, but Sheriff Dunlap bolted the doors.

No word was spoken, but blow after blow fell on the door of the little jail until it gave way and Parker was seized. He was frightened. Leaping to the top of the cell he fought the mob back, but only for a moment. He was quickly overpowered and was started for the wagons. The Sheriff harangued the mob to release Parker, but to no purpose.

"I'll tell all to-morrow," the murderer shouted. "Sam Johnson did it. I would like to see my mother before I die."

His words had no effect, and he was driven to a place near North Liberty. A rope was thrown over a limb, and, with the words "Now, boys!" from the leader of the mob, the boy was hanged.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

1			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice$	—	@	$2 50
Medium, 1893, choice	1 75	@	1 80
Pea, 1893, choice	1 75	@	—
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 30	@	2 40
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs.	1 55	@	1 65
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 20
BUTTER.			
Creamery—State, best	25	@	25½
State, common to good	20	@	24
Western, firsts	24	@	26
Western, seconds	22	@	23
Western, thirds	20	@	21
State dairy—h. f., tubs and pails, extras	25	@	—
H. f., tubs and pails, firsts	22	@	24½
H. f., tubs and pails, seconds	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, best lines	22	@	24
Welsh tubs, seconds	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, thirds	—	@	—
Western Im. creamery, firsts	20	@	22
W. Im. creamery, seconds	17	@	18
W. Im. creamery, thirds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17½	@	18½
W. Factory, fresh, seconds	16	@	17
W. Factory, thirds	15	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, large, fancy	—	@	11½
Full cream, large, choice	11	@	11¼
Full cream, good to prime	10¼	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	8½	@	9
Part skims, fair to good	6	@	7
Part skims, common	4	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	—
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	25
Limed	16½	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 75
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Pears, Sheldon, Boston ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	13
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 25
Jersey, ₱ crate	1 25	@	1 60
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	22	@	22½
1893, common to prime	16	@	21
1892, choice	18½	@	19
1892, common to prime	15	@	18
Old odds	6	@	12
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	—
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	60
Short rye	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	11
Western, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Spring chickens, local, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Western, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	60	@	90
Western, ₱ pair	60	@	80
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY-PACKED.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	11	@	15
State & Penn., ₱ lb	9	@	10
Western, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ducks—Western, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Near by, fancy, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Geese—Near by & Md., ₱ lb	11	@	13
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
White, ₱ doz	2 75	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 25	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	6 00
Onions—St. & West., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Eastern, red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Eastern, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 75
L. I. & Jersey, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Hubbard, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	70	@	80
White, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
Celery. L. I., ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@	2 75
Vineland, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Parsnips ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 25	@	3 40
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	66⅛	@	—
May	70⅛	@	—
Corn—No. 2	41⅞	@	42⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	35
Mixed Western	34	@	35
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	52	@	64
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	11 75	@	—
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 25	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 62½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 75	@	5 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 40	@	6 00
Dressed	6½	@	9

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 21.

Lesson Text: "Cain and Abel," Genesis iv., 3-13—Golden Text: Hebrews xi. 4—Commentary.

3. "And in process of time (at the end of days) it came to pass that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the Lord." It is probable that somewhere near the east of the garden of Eden, before the presence of the Lord, manifest in the flaming sword between the cherubim, was the place where they came to worship Jehovah (Ex. xxv., 22: Ps. lxxx., 1; xcix., 1). It may be that up to this time Adam had been in the habit of offering sacrifice on behalf of his children, as did Job in later days (Job i., 5). This offering of Cain may have been the best he had, but it lacked the essential element of blood, signifying a life laid down. Compare chapter iii., 21, with Lev., xvii., 11; Heb. ix., 22.

4. "And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering." Here is obedience, for it is written that by faith he did this (Heb. xi., 4), and inasmuch as faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God (Rom. x., 17) there must have been some command of God which Abel obeyed in bringing this sacrifice. It is probable that the Lord accepted Abel's offering by sending fire to consume it, for thus He did with Gideon, Manoah and Elijah, and at the dedication of the tabernacle and the temple (Judg. vi., 21; xiii., 19, 20; I Kings xviii., 24, 38, 39; Lev. ix., 24; II Chron. vii., 1).

5. "But unto Cain and to his offering He had not respect. And Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell." His offering lay unconsumed; no fire fell upon it. It was doubtless much more attractive than Abel's bloody sacrifice and was perhaps the finest the earth produced, but it was of man and not of God. There was no confession of sin and no need of atonement recognized—just like those to-day who insist that if they do the best they can God will accept them.

6 "And the Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth? And why is thy countenance fallen?" Although Cain is willfully wrong, yet the Lord condescends to reason with him, and if possible win him to the right way. He is not willing that any should perish, and He seeks in every possible way to lead sinners to accept the ransom He has provided (II Pet. iii., 9; Job xxxiii., 24, 29, 30; Isa. i., 18; lv., 1, 2).

7. "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou doest not well sin lieth at the door, and unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him." Being the oldest son, the birthright was his and might continue his if he would only be obedient. The word here translated "sin" is the word in Leviticus and Numbers so often translated "sin offering." If Cain would only confess his sin and offer God's appointed sin offering, all would be well. God has but one appointed way, and where that is rejected there is no forgiveness (Acts iv., 12; I Co. iii., 11). All religions in the world will come under that of Cain or Abel. Cain represents man's way and will include all the ways of men. Abel stands for God's way, and it is but one and very simple. Jesus said, "I am the way" (John xiv., 6).

8. "And Cain talked with Abel, his brother, and it came to pass when they were in the field that Cain rose up against Abel, his brother, and slew him." Here are the two seeds, the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, for although both could call Eve mother and Adam father the one stands for the righteous and the other for the wicked. All are not children of God, for many religious people who profess to worship God are all the while children of the devil (John viii., 44). Cain was of the wicked one and slew his brother because his own works were evil and his brother's righteous.

9. "And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said: I know not. Am I my brother's keeper?" How sin hardens and deadens to all that is good and true! Cain is proving himself a good child of the devil, for he is now both murderer and liar (John viii., 44). Is it possible that any of us are guilty in respect of our brethren in India or China or Japan or Africa? And as the question presses upon us concerning their salvation, do we feel inclined to ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" or try to quiet conscience with the thought that perhaps the Lord will let Cain's offering suffice for them.

10. "And He said, What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." All sin cries to God for vengeance. Even if a house is built by fraud, the stone shall cry out of the wall and the beam out of the timber shall answer it (Hab. ii., 11). How much more the blood of those who are slain for Christ's sake (Rev. vi., 9, 10). Another view of it, more in line of the last verse, is found in Ezek. xxxiii., 8, where the blood of the unwarned is to be required at the hands of those who know, but do not tell. In Heb. xii., 24, we are pointed to the blood which speaketh better things than that of Abel. Abel's blood cries for vengeance and Christ's for mercy, or if it refers to the blood of Abel's sacrifice that was a type of Christ.

11. "And now art thou cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand." This is the first direct curse on man. The first curse was pronounced upon the serpent and the next on the ground (chapter iii., 14, 17). It is suggestive that the last word in the Old Testament is "curse." We fly to Him who pleaded in vain with Cain and rejoice that Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us, and we look for the time when even on this earth there shall be no more curse (Gal. iii., 13; Rev. xxii., 3).

12. "When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength. A fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth." Adam was told that the earth would bring forth thorns and thistles, and that in the sweat of his face he should eat his bread (chapter iii., 18, 19), but this is much worse, for it looks as if the earth would henceforth give this man little if any return. Some one has said that Adam's sin brought on the ground fruitfulness in evil, while Cain's sin brought barrenness in good, perhaps helping to drive them to the mechanical arts and the building of cities. As to fugitive and vagabond," both words signify fleeing, removing, wandering up and down, and the word for vagabond is "nood," which is very suggestive of Nod, where Cain afterward dwelt (verse 16).

13. "And Cain said unto the Lord, My punishment is greater than I can bear." Or perhaps, as in the margin, "Mine iniquity is greater than that it may be forgiven." There is forgiveness for all who accept the Son of God as their sin offering, but apart from Him there is no forgiveness. See Math. xii., 31; John v., 16.—Lesson Helper.

Work for 25,000 Men.

Nearly all the iron and steel plants in and about Pittsburg resumed operations, giving employment to thousands of idle men. The exact number securing work is estimated at 25,000.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

NUTRIMENT IN FRUITS.

Dr. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, made a series of experiments by analysis to determine the actual comparative quantity of nutriment in different kinds of fruit, taking an egg for the standard weighing over an ounce and a half. He found this to be equal in actual nutritive power to seventeen ounces of heart cherries, twenty-two ounces of grapes, thirty ounces of strawberries, forty of apples, and sixty-four of pears. But these numbers do not show their positive value as food. Well ripened and in moderate quantities, they assist more in digestion than many richer foods, and they promote the healthy action of the digestive system, a most valuable service.—[American Farmer.

SHYING AT PAPER.

The habit of shying at a bit of paper blowing about, or at hearing it rustle, is almost one of the worst that a horse can have, as such scattered paper is to be found on city streets and country lanes alike, and few places are exempt from them.

Bicycles and electric cars are so common now that no horse shies from them, but the little piece of paper blown out of the edgerow, and seen by the horse before it is seen by the driver, is responsible for many an upset or runaway. Every one who is training a colt should train him to know that blowing paper is harmless. It is not a difficult matter to train a colt to become used to the sight and sound of paper. Like every other kind of training it requires gentleness and firmness combined.—[New York World.

WOOD ASHES VERSUS BARNYARD MANURE.

"That wood ashes are of much value to the grower of plants and trees has long been known, and only that it has been difficult to get large supplies at reasonable rates, it would have been much more used than it has been," writes an experienced gardener to the Southern Agriculturist.

"At the present time there is more call for it than usual, owing to its being used to a large extent by florists. For fruit it is as good a thing as can be applied. Its application to the fruit trees tends to establish healthy foliage to a remarkable degree.

"There is not a rank growth resulting, such as barnyard manure creates, but a sturdy one, with plenty of healthy foliage. In green houses the same effects are observed. The plants treated do not run to weed to the disadvantage of flowers, but make a growth whose appearances of leaf and stem indicate the highest type of healthy vigor.

"The youngest boy on a farm knows that the biggest of the big plants is sure to grow where last year's bonfire was made. The application of wood ashes to grass on lawns is shown to have done good. The vivid green of the herbage and strong growth tell the story of its value."

WINTER CUTTINGS.

In the winter time cuttings from shrubs and small fruits should be made for early spring planting. In this way trees and shrubs can be greatly increased in numbers, and new, large orchards can be given an early start without any expense other than the abor required to make the cuttings and plant them.

The various methods adopted by florists to increase the number of their shrubs and trees are all simple, such as the soft-wood cuttings in the greenhouse in the winter and layering in the summer. But the hardwood propagation in fall or spring is the method that should be considered at this time of the year. If the cuttings are to be planted out in the spring they may be made any time this winter. Where winters are severe the planting should never take place until spring, but where the weather is not very cold it does not matter much whether the plantings are made in the fall, winter or spring. The cuttings that are gathered in the winter should be tied in loose bundles, and be set in damp sand in a frost-proof cellar where they will keep until needed in the spring. As soon as the soil dries out in the spring they should be planted.

The young shoots of last season should be selected for these cuttings, and they should be cleft from the main bushes so that they will be about one foot long. These are nearly all buried in the spring in deep, rich soil, leaving only four inches of the tips above the ground. The soil must be trampled down firmly around them. They will begin to start almost immediately, and a young orchard of trees or shrubs will soon prove a great blessing. Not only fruit-bearing trees will succeed in this way, but nearly all shade trees. It is probably the easiest way of starting young trees that can be devised.

Quince orchards should be started every few years if a good crop is expected annually, and there is no easier, quicker and surer way than selecting the cuttings in the winter months, when there is plenty of time, and then starting out early in the spring. Meanwhile, the land on which they have been started can be planted the same as usual for a season or two afterward.—[American Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN FOTES.

Roots are a cheap winter feed for swine.

If you wish to succeed as a breeder never sell your best fillies. Keep them for brood mares.

There is money in fruit if the grower will bend his energies to produce a first class quality.

An exellent way to make a more valuable farm is the establishment of a good and thrifty orchard.

For butter breed a cow from stock noted for butter production. For milk breed from a stock noted for much milk giving.

Don't allow the strong, robust weanings to rob the weaker ones. They are pretty sure to do so when allowed to run together.

In his experiments Sir J. B. Lawes found that the pig utilized a far greater per cent. of its food than either the ox or the sheep.

Always let your horse face the object of his fear; and, when frightened, remember, the more slowly you move him the more control you have over him.

Trees may now be transplanted until the buds have swollen and started to grow in the spring. So long as the life of the tree is dormant, transplanting can be done with impunity.

In pruning, all saw cuts should be made just so close to the trunk or to a side branch as to leave no dead projection, but not so close as to cause a stoppage of the ascending sap through drying of the wood laid bare by the cut.

There is great need of stirring the minds of dairy farmers to the adoption of more cleanly methods of stabling cows. The way the majority of cows look in the spring, plastered with manure, is a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

If the sowing of a crop is not rightly done all remaining labor will be in vain so far as the effort to produce a full yield is concerned. We have seen men who leave this most important operation wholly to hired help. If there is any one thing that the farmer should do himself it is to sow the seed.

By a thorough system the profit from an orchard can be doubled. Of course, this means a good deal of additional care and attention, and the only question to be considered is whether or not the increased revenue will pay for the extra trouble. In most cases it generally does. Why should it not in yours?

Cold rains are really a serious drawback to the poultry keeper. To them can be safely attributed more colds and more sickness among the fowls; especially those that are not carefully sheltered, than to almost any other one cause. They emphasize the need of a good shelter for the fowls, if their owners expect to reap any profit from them.

In order to be wholly successful a farmer should make his plans a long time in advance of the day when they must be put into operation. The best way is to mature a plan of operations that will require some years for fully carrying out. This brings better results than the changeable way that some have of trying one way this year and another the next.

The Cycle of Life.

The beginning of the new year marks the limit of the old. We consider it as other years and so it is. To review its three hundred and sixty-five days we find them the same as the days of any other year. The same is repeated. The same seasons, sunshine and shadow, same excessive wet or drouth, same productions in similar proportions, and the same general trend of thought and action at each period of this year that we have had or experienced at the same period of other years longer dead. Often do we repeat the same sentence year after year at the same period and under similar circumstances.

Each of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the past year are complete cycles of themselves. Day follows night and though continually varying in length yet the aggregate is the same and furnishes the busy world with alternate work and rest as is best suited to man's strength and happiness. Each day is a whole and all days are alike. Each year is a cycle and all cycles of years are similar.

We find cycles of time in our work and businesses. The agriculturist finds rotation of crops a necessity. The historian finds history repeating itself. Society takes up the same discarded fashions and with a few modifications ushers them forth as positively the latest and best styles.

In the planetary world the cosmologist finds all thing of circular form and all action of the circular process. The shape of the sun, moon and stars with our earth similar—dimensions and importance alone differ. The movements are the same—the time in which they accomplish their cycles is all that varies. The solar system, planetary action, counting of time, work and rest are all performed by cycles countless and varied.

MAN'S LIFE IS A CYCLE.

Born helpless, with no power but to utter an unlearned cry as a signal of want or pain and to feebly use the delicate limbs of his body in his unguided struggles; so helpless that a kerchief dropped upon his face would smother the flickering flame of life from his feeble form. With days of age comes strength of limbs and growth of body and mind. He learns to laugh when pleased and if no pleased does not hesitate to make it known by another process. He has learned to want things and has found means of getting them. He has no reason and listens to none. Only his own wants are visible to him and these consume all his energy and attention till they are satisfied. All things, to him, radiate from a common centre and he is the centre.

He also wants to have fun and crowds a lot of it into his daily task of taking care of his interests. His treatment of pup and puss may not be considered elegant by anyone but himself, yet it is great fun for him. He uses anyone or anything that will furnish him with that sort of mirth, which to him is all of life, as though they were especially intended for his use or amusement. He counts no cost nor has he any idea of value. He wants to laugh and is usually laughing; if not there is something in the family machinery that will experience a serious shock. A little further along he comes to do errands and to attend to small chores and is becoming a useful member of the family. By and by he takes up study, reading, work, etc., and is useful and at the same time is developing his latent powers, which will make of him a man. He secures an education and selects his favorite theme for life. He enters upon it with the idea of succeeding. He is persevering and aggressive and merits the success he achieves. His course is upward and upward he goes. He is honored because he deserves honor. His feet continually rest on victory's plains and his progress is unceasing. He ascends among the highest of his fellows and even peers above them. None higher in all the realms of earth. He stands the admired of all admirers but while we gaze in silent admiration he begins his decline. He has reached the meridian of life and must pass its downward course. His brilliancy was bright but he must pass from it. And we behold him descending the hill of life. Slowly he descends but surely. There is nothing to mark his descent as abrupt, nor aught unsightly in his manner. He lingers at the base of the hill and we notice that his faculties are numbing his springy step is slowing and his active movements are no more. We find him sportive and fond of pets. His talk is after childish fashion and he fain would be a child. At last his limbs are too tottering and fail to bear his weight of years. He takes the bed on which he was born and rests the wasted frame which once was in this same place wriggling in its swaddling clothes. At last his cup of drink must be borne to his lips. His hands are of no more use to him. He lies on his back and the pale flame flickers from him in as helpless condition as when we beheld him struggling for his first breaths. His end is at its beginning and another cycle is completed.

F. W. R.

Dogwood for Diphtheria.

A Harrisburg gentleman, who is interested in the suppression of contagious disease by the curing of the patients sends the following to the Evening Telegraph of that city: "It is not generally known that the common dogwood or green ozier is an antidote for that dire disease diptheria. Dr. C. P. Brown in his Herbalis says, 'It is detergent to all inflammatory conditions. destructive to marbid growths and at variance with disease nutrition. It strimulates granulations, increases the reparative process, induces circulation of healthy blood to the parts, removes effete matter,' etc. The writer of this article knows of a life saved where the physician said 'the child must die. I can do nothing further,' in a case of diphtheria by the free use infusion made from the green ozier used as a gargle and as a tea. Any one can see from Dr. Brown's book, how he regarded it, but it remains to be given to the world as an antidote for diptheria. And as it is used often as a substitute for quinine, it would please the writer of this, if the physicians biased trial and announee the result to the profession."

CALVIN.

Mrs. Isaac Zimmerman, of Bellwood, is visiting friends here.

D. K. Coder and Samuel Prough lost two valuable dogs last week.

Elmer E. Pheasant will move to John Chilcote's house on April 1st.

Miss Blanch Querry has returned from her visit to Latta Grove.

N. Q. Wright has been down with the grippe for the past two weeks.

District president Minnick, of Shade Gap, installed the officers of Camp 350 on Saturday night.

Following is the report of the third month of the Calvin school:

W. S. Stitt, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	12	21	33
Ave. "	8	16	24
Per cent. of "	82	80	81

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Charley Steele, Coy Coder, Chloe Wright, Olga Wright, Ada Glasgow, Odessa Roland.

PAGE.

Mrs. Nancy Chilcote is suffering from la grippe.

Mrs. E. Beaty's hand has much improved since our last communication.

D. L. Smith recently spent a few days visiting his son John O. Smith at Mill Creek.

A Protracted meeting conducted by Rev. w. Burrow is in progress in the school house.

A marriage of which we have seen no mention in the ITEM occurred in this valley December 12th. On that date Miss Ellen Gertrude Smith was united in marriage to Jacob S. Hearn, Rev. *W.* Burrow officiating. *We* extend congratulations.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 13th.

Population, 447.

Last consecutive number, 1346.

The new ice house is nearing completion.

Four head of cattle were received this week.

Nos. 953 and 954 received their final discharges on Thursday.

The monthly grade changes occurred on Monday of this week.

About two hundred boys were promoted in our schools last week.

Sunday last was correspondence day for the first and second grade.

Twenty-four dozen boxes of Banner lye were received on Wednesday.

There were eighteen visitors shown through the Reformatory this week.

No. 494 was released on expiration of maximum sentence on Saturday last.

Master mechanic Colony repaired the engine in the laundry department on Thursday.

The machinists manufactured two roller sockets for our Gordon job press on Wednesday.

The boys employed in the bookbinding department are at present busy on repair work.

Officer Lang and wife attended the funeral of a relative in Mapleton, this county, on Sunday last.

Officer Beaumont and men are engaged in grading the road in the vicinity of the brickyard.

Officer Hoffman aud men are improving the interior of the deputy's office with a coat of paint.

The class in carpentry have made two combing and one tacking bench for use in the brush factory.

The class in blacksmithing are making two iren grating doors for the rear of the kitchen department.

The board of managers held their monthly meeting on Thursday evening and yesterday morning.

We are informed by superintendent Likens that a class in book keeping is to be organized in our schools in the near future.

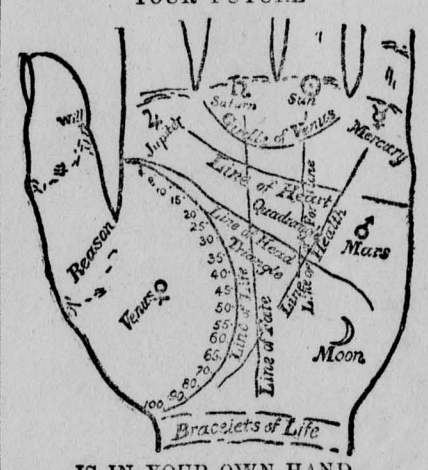
The shirt factory shipped two hundred and eight dozen shirts this week and received orders for three hundred and sixty-five dozen.

Officer Cree and a large force of boys are removing the surplus earth from the yard near the brush factory, and the same is being hauled outside the walls.

Chaplain Forgeus acted in the capacity of mustering officer at the installation meeting of the George Simpson Post, G. A. R. in Huntingdon, on Monday evening last.

J. F. Rung, who has charge of the tinning department, was overcome with paralyfis while coming to work on Wednesday morning last. He was taken to his home in Huntingdon, and we are pleased to state, is rapidly recovering.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demore-t's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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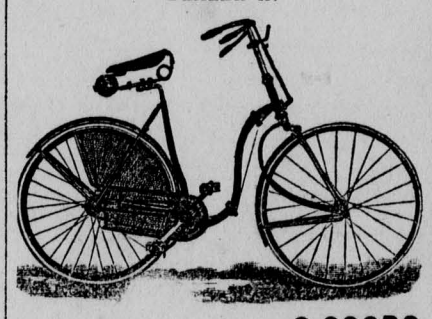
J. G. Gillam.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—



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